SOCIAL BUCCANEER AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 85 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
,, Sydney	690	480
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding rates and fares can also be obtained on application to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
19, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lak's.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.— *Tej. Mahal Hotel.*
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Great Western Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Hotel Majestic.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Esplanade Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Victoria Terminus Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Byculla Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Colaba Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Church Gate Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. *Grant Road Station.*
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Sandra Station.
BROACH—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal Kalianji Bakhredi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHONB.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shanker Vishnu Wagh.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HYDERABAD SIND.—Jethmal Thakursingh.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, *Fort, Bombay, for high class Table* Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 6

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special *arrangement. No interest will be allowed* which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following *terms:*—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate *may be deposited within any one year* from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or *more persons* and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be *obtained* on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serembam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES ISLAMD, Manila, Bangkok.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hollo
Medan		

Puket

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on *application. Drafts granted on* London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Rangoon	
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—*The Bank* undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. ,, 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
Secretaries.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

The rendezvous of the elite of BOMBAY

A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

THE EVER POPULAR EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 12TH APRIL, 1917, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Very Rare Opportunity for Rajas, Nawabs and Gentlemen to secure Artistic Articles to decorate their Palaces, Halls, and Drawing Rooms.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Rare Specially Selected Artistic Coloured and White Marble Italian Statues, Busts, Pedestals, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of April, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, in the Shop, opposite the Royal Opera House, on New Queen's Road (where the kit has been removed for the convenience of sale), by order of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "Tycho."

A specially selected rare consignment comprising very valuable rare specially selected artistic coloured and white marble Venice, Italian statues, busts, pedestals, by well known artists on various subjects, such as The Day, The Night, Falcone Bather, Group of Kiss, Joan of Arc, Inspiration Sappho, Bust of Laura, Promise, Broken Doll, Maternity Affection, Group of With Boy, Studio, Three Graces, Megnon, Look at Me Not, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 15TH APRIL, 1917, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On SUNDAY, the 15th day of April, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on No. 14 B., New Queen's Road, opposite the French Motor Car Company, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glass and porcelainware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, tapestry lined drawing room suites, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, sweet-toned Rosewood Pennington's cottage piano, table ornaments, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, book stands, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, tab'e lamps, etc., etc.

The property of S. Favel, Esq., of Bombay Police, C. I. D., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "MINO MANSION" AT THE GOVERNMENT GATE ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the owner, who is shortly leaving Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 15th day of April, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the following landed property.

This property has been recently built with all modern Sanitary arrangements and Porebunder facing.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Inami land together with the buildings standing thereon known as "Mino Mansion," admeasuring 500 square yards or thereabouts situate at Government Gate Road, Parel, in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay and forming part of Collector's Old No. 66, New No. 14210 and New Survey No. 1-2494 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "F" No. 1052 (4) and bearing Street No. 12C, Parel Road, and bounded on the North by the property known as Parkfield Estate, on the South by the property of Khurseti Nusserwanji Wadia, on the East by the said Parkfield Estate and on the West by the Parel Government Gate Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

N.B.—Private offers will be taken by the undersigned for the above property, and marketable title deeds, will be handed over to the purchaser.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF 147 CASES SHIRTINGS AND 56 CASES NENSOOKS.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, under instructions from Bhutt Chaganlal Vithalji, at his shop at Bhajia Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Association:—

On account and at the risk of Desai Kantilal Sakerlal:—

147 cases each 50 pieces Shirtings Nos. 6699, 7799, 8899 or others.

On account and at the risk of Thacker *Jesangbhai Goculdas of Lakhmidas* Market:—

16 cases each 150 pieces Nensooks Nos. 42200 to 42400 or others.
16 cases each 150 pieces Nensooks Nos. Shikari or other.
18 *cases each* 150 pieces Nensooks Nos. 425,625 or others.
2 cases each 150 pieces Nensooks Nos. 1 to 3 Pehelvan or others.
2 cases each 150 pieces Nensooks Nos. 1 to 3 glass or others.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale, balance to be paid and goods to be taken delivery of within 8 days of the sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1917.

THE MERCANTILE INSTITUTE OF MOTORING,

Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

undertakes training in Motor Mechanics and Driving. Apply:— SUPERINTENDENT.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED MOTOR CARS for Commission Sale. Realize best value for your Cars by displaying them at best advantage at our Palatial and Commodious specially built Garage. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRE & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chowpaty. A

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER P. O. P. State terms. References &c. to Box No. 700, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 767

WANTED—GUJARATI HINDU, London Chamber Commerce Senior Accountancy passed, with two years' experience. See NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Churchgate Street, with application in writing. 7704

WANTED—A couple of European CONFECTIONERS for a Cafe and Restaurant Punjab. Personal interview in Bombay necessary before engagement. Apply stating qualifications and terms in the first instance to Box No. 695, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7659

WANTED—A GOVERNESS and COMPANION for an Indian Family (Hindus) of position in Punjab. Must be able to talk Hindustani and teach children usual subjects of English education. Personal interview in Bombay necessary. Apply stating terms, qualifications and age to Box No. 696, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7660

WANTED—A SUB-OVERSEER for the Thana Municipality. Pay Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 40 in 5 years. Apply with testimonials to—

B. H. SHRINGARPURE, B.A., LL.B.,
Chairman,
Managing Committee.

Thana, 5th April, 1917. 7688

WANTED.—An L. C. E. or one who possesses some higher Engineering degree as a Chief Officer and Engineer, pay Rs. 400—25—500, horse allowance Rs. 25. Rs. 2,000 security required.

Applications, stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials, to be submitted to the undersigned so as to reach him before 20th May 1917.

ASARDAS, M. N.
President,
Shikarpur Municipality.

7696.

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S. Apply to-day at once.

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AN EVENING CLASS for BEGINNERS will be opened from the 15th of February:

MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, 6-30 to 7-30. Rs. 8 per month payable in advance, or Rs. 40 for six months. It is particularly important not to miss the first lessons. Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED—A COPPER CYLINDER DRYING MACHINE in perfect working order. Apply to

Manager,
MADHAVJI DHARAMSY MILLS,
7651 Foras Road, Tardeo, Bombay

WANTED—The public to know that AID TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (3rd edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "an excellent dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says, "It is a useful publication." Price, Rs. 1-5. Apply to the Author, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta. 833

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—2 cylinder Thornycroft 16 h.-p. Lorry to carry 1 ton. Apply MANAGER, Government Military Dairy, Kirkee. 7689

FOR SALE.—ELECTRO MOTORS, all sizes, 3-phase, 460 volts. Send for particulars to Box No. 1000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE from stock 10 tons PURE ZINC DUST in tin-lined cases and 5½ tons SODIUM BISULPHITE POWDER and CRYSTALS of English manufacture and recently imported. For quotations and further particulars please apply to Box No. 703, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7695

TO BE LET

TO BE LET in MATHERAN, BOMBAY VIEW, a fine aired bungalow. Rent Rs. 1,200. Apply to Mr. GIDWANI, Sahibag, Ahmedabad. 7697

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE.

A WELL-MATCHED BROWN AUST. TEAM, age about 7, go perfectly in double harness and four-in-hand, stand 16 hands, believed to be sound. Price as pairs Rs. 2,500 each and team Rs. 4,000. Open to reasonable offer.

2. TETRARCH, grey Aust. gelding, 8 years, well-bred, upto any weight, good looking very fast and exceptionally handy, good mouth, believed to be sound. Price, Rs. 1,500.

3. JOHN (Stockwell strain on both sides), thorough-bred English chestnut, very well-measured and a first class tournament pony, light mouth, very good looking, fast and very handy, upto any weight, age 11, should make a good charger and excellent lady's hack. Price, Rs. 4,000.

Apply till the middle of May to:—

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar,
Sandhurst Castle,
Mahableshwar,
and afterwards at Dhar, C. I.

7701

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.
(SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 10th April, 1917, at 3-15 p.m., (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
II.—To declare a Dividend on the Preference Shares of the Company.
III.—To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Leslie Crawford, H. P. W. Macnaghten and Mathuradas Visanji as Directors.
IV.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th March to the 17th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
for the Bombay Company, Limited,
S. J. GILLUM,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 27th March, 1917. 7555

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.
(SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 10th April, 1917, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
II.—To declare a dividend.
III.—To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Leslie Crawford, H. P. W. Macnaghten and Mathuradas Visanji as Directors.
IV.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th March to the 17th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
for the Bombay Company, Limited,
S. J. GILLUM,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 27th March, 1917. 7554

PUBLIC NOTICES

REWARD RS. 10.

TWO SHARE-CERTIFICATES Nos. 772 and 2150 of Maneckjee Petit Mill have been lost. Any person claiming any interest therein is requested to notify me within 15 days and obtain the above reward.

GOPAL AMBADAS CHAWARE.
Karanja (Akola). 7698

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, *Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on* WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), to transtct the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
To confirm the appointments of Messrs. R. D. Tata, A. J. Bilimoria and N. B. Saklatvala as Directors.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th April to 30th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order,
TATA, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th April, 1917.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered *Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort*, on and after Wednesday, the 9th May, 1917, to those shareholders *whose names stand on the Register* on the 14th April, 1917, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. 7700

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GULAMALLI ABDULALLI KADERBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to our client, the property hereinafter mentioned.

ALL persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazendari tenure (of which Hirjibhoy Hormasji is the Fazendar) situate lying and being on the Eastern side of the 3rd Agiary Street called Agiary 2nd Cross Lane without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 110 (one hundred and ten) square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1382 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 732, Street No. 17 and bounded as follows, that is, on or towards the North by the property of Meherbai, widow of Cowasji Framji Vachha, on or towards the South by the Dharamsala of the late Pallanji Dorabji Meherji, on or towards the East by the property of Borah Mazmuddin Nuruddin and on or towards the West by the said 3rd Agiary Street also called Agiary Second Cross Lane.

WADIA, GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

129, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 5th April, 1917.
7699

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHIMJI JAIRAJ MACKANJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. All persons having any claim to the said properties by way of inheritance, gift lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or building if any standing thereon situate lying and being at Mody Street in the City and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 408 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 708 and 709, New No. 5908, Old Survey No. 1077-1079 New Survey No. 8514 and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 2083 Street No. 230-236 and bounded on the East by Modi Street on the West by the property secondly hereinafter described on the North by the property of Jamnadas Khusaldas and on the South by Dwarkadas Lane.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or building if any standing thereon and a gully to the West thereof lying and being at Dwarkadas Lane in the City and Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 83 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 707 New No. 5903 Old Survey No. 791 and New Survey No. 8513 and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 2605 and Street No. 60 and bounded on the East by the property first hereinbefore described on the West by the property of Bhaktar Vannaji Shivji and Sons on the North by the Dwarkadas Cross Lane and on the South by Dwarkadas Lane.

Dated this 4th day of April 1917.

KANGA & SAYANI.
7663 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
and
WOLSELEY CHARLES
present the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
TO-NIGHT TUESDAY AT 9-30 P. M.
"THE REDHEADS"
A Musical Comedy Revue
in 2 acts by Wilham Baron
Music by Robert Hood Bowers.

WEDNESDAY, 11th APRIL AT 9-30 P. M.
A Merry Musical Play
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"
Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. at Theatre.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30
BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAR FILM
Monster British Guns in action.
The Indian Troops at the front.
THE BOAT RACE MYSTERY
A sporting Drama in 2 parts
WIFFLES WINS A BEAUTY
and the audience a big laugh.

EMPIRE CINEMA.

6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
THE HEART OF GAVAROCHE
A story of Love, Romance and Intrigue

A Genuine Fun film.
THE RECALCITRANT BRIDE
or
THE BELLE OF BOND STREET.
featuring M. Prince in the leading role

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE

EMPIRE PICTURES
are
THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m
presents
MISS
ESSIE JENNINGS
In a Bunch of latest London Songs.
The Great
RENVILLE ROBERTY
Introducing his Sensational
EGYPTIAN COSTUME TRUNK.
MISS MONA
Gaiety's popular soubrette.
CHARLIE
In New Comedy Numbers.
THE WARLEYS
in their Negro Revue entitled
PLANTATION MEMORIES
concluding with
"GROTESQUE DANCE."
MISS IRENE BERYL
A Comic Turn and
"DANCE COMIQUE."
Including the Famous
"HAREM DANCE"
Intercepted by a Cinema Circus drama
THE BURNING TRAIN

THURSDAY NEXT.
AMERICAN PETIT REVUE
THE
GIRL FROM SANFRANCISCO
including the
LATEST FOX TROT DANCE.

AMUSEMENTS.

Eldorado! Eldorado!! Eldorado!!!

ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH

LAMINGTON ROAD, NEAR TOTIE TERRACE.
Telephone 1304.

The Lucky Number of last Saturday was 290 of annas 4. The holder of this ticket is Mr K. B. Mama, Edwards Building, Foras Road.

THIS WEEK
ANOTHER GRAND PROGRAMME
including our Great Serial.
Come and see these startling Episodes of the
Crimson Stain Mystery
Crimson Stain Mystery
TIME 6-45, 8-30 AND 10 P. M.
SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS, EXTRA MATINEE PRIZE SHOWS AT 5 P. M.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.

Saturday and Sunday next the 14th and 15th inst. at 5 o'clock Matinee, a Brand new complete Bicycle will be given away as a Prize.

WHY DON'T YOU TRY YOUR LUCK?

IMPERIAL

THE FINEST PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
OFFERS
COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY 7th APRIL
THE GOLD ROOSTER PLAY
"A MATRIMONIAL MARTYR"
FEATURING
RUTH ROLAND.
PERFECT PICTURES, PERFECT PROJECTION AND PERFECT THEATRE.
TIME:
SATURDAY & SUNDAY MATINEE 5 P.M. DAILY 7, 8-45, & 10-15 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.
Boxes Rs. 6; Balcony Seats Rs. 1-8; Reserved class Re. 1; 1st class As. 8; 2nd class As. 4; & 3rd class As. 2.
LOCATION:
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"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
THE UNIQUE SHOW
GREAT HOLIDAY SUCCESS OF
MISS TENKWA
AND HER COMPANY
in a new
JAPANESE VARIETY BILL.
JAPANESE DANCERS
JAPANESE COMEDIANS
JAPANESE JUGGLERS
JAPANESE MAGICIANS.
Come & See them To-night
At 6-15 & 9-45.

HALF PRICES AT ALL MATINEE PERFORMANCES.
Except to 8 Anna Seats.
Night Prices:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2-8, Balcony Rs. 1-8, Gallery Rs. 1 and Annas 8, Boxes Rs. 10 to Rs. 35.
Nurses in uniform and children half prices to all seats except to 8 anna seats for night performances.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half prices to Dress Circle, Balcony and Gallery Re. 1 seats for night performances only.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.'S.

NEW ALEXANDRA

TO-NIGHT AT 7, 8.45, 10.30
presents
MLLE. JOSETTE ANDRIOT
the Original
—PROTEA—
the girl without fear
in
an Eclair Five Reel Masterpiece
FOR FRANCE
FOR FRANCE
FOR FRANCE
A story carried out and acted on the actual battlefield, showing the trench warfare, explosion of land mines, and bombardment of heavy artillery.
USUAL HALF RATES.
BOOK YOUR SEAT EARLY AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
Tel. 1882.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA

Edwards Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.
This week two powerful dramas
"BALLET GIRL'S VINDICATION"
A powerful drama vividly depicting the horrors of poverty and the jealousy of women
"A RACE WITH DEATH."
Another powerful drama showing the hardships and struggles of an innocent man wrongly convicted and his last efforts to see his dying wife
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-45, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

DO YOU SLEEP WELL?

If you do not sleep well, it's a very good sign that you are not in good physical condition. The probability is that your appetite is also poor. You are tired out, but restless. What you need is something to aid digestion, nourish the blood, and quite the nerves.

Prof. JAMES'
ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

are an ideal general tonic for an impoverished system. They stimulate secretions—make your digestion what it ought to be, and increase the quantity and quality of your blood.

Trial package for 2 day's use will be sent on receipt of four annas postal stamps.
Rs. 2-0-0 per bot. of 40 pearls.
Get a bottle today and start the treatment now.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.
No. 155 (Dept. C 1) Jooma Musjid,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

AVAILABLE FOR SALE.
HOUSEHOLD AND PATENT FLOUR
IN
7 LB. TINS NICELY PACKED
MANUFACTURED BY
THE DELHI FLOUR MILLS (B. MILLS Late (The Delhi & Northern India Flour Mills, Delhi.)
Patent in 7 lb. Tins. ... Rs. 15-0 per doz
Household 7 lb. Tins ... Rs. 13-8 per doz.
Goodi ..... Rs. 15-0 per doz.
Wanted Paid and Commission Agents in all parts of India for selling tins and wholesale goods in bags. Apply for terms to:—
DIWANCHAND RUSTOMJI & Co.,
Lessees.
DELHI.

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 9.

Rain has been nearly general in Assam; local in Lower Bengal, Bihar, east and north Punjab, Kashmir, lower Sind, north Rajputana, east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad, Madras Deccan, while, a few falls occurred in Burma and Orissa. The chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji one inch, Dibrugarh, Chittagong three, Murree one, Hissar and Bikaner a quarter, Karachi a half, Hyderabad (Deccan) one and a half.

Forecast:—Diminution of rain in north-west India and Bengal.

HEAVY STORMS IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Heavy storms have occurred in various parts of the country, resulting in considerable damage to the telegraph lines on Sunday afternoon.

The lines between Hyderabad (Sind) and Ajmer were interrupted, but communication was promptly restored. The lines between Calcutta and Balasore have also suffered severely.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th April 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 21 deg Fahr....	29.775 Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.7 ,,
Dew Point.....	73.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.751 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	3.* ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.5 ,,
Minimum ..... do.	77.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,NNE,WNW,NW,WNW,
Movement of Wind do. do. ...	162 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Apl.					Apl.				
Mon.	9	0	38a	28	5	9	m 6	4	15	2
							m 6	31a	18	0
Tues.	10	m 0	28	27	5	10	m 6	35	15	0
		1	14a	28	4		m 7	5a	18	7
Wed	11	m 1	8	27	1	11	m 7	7	15	2
		1	53a	27	11		m 7	41a	19	3
Thur	12	m 1	41	26	6	12	m 7	42	15	7
		2	38a	27	4		m 7	23a	20	0
Fri.	13	m 2	24	25	9	13	m 8	26	16	3
		3	33a	26	8		m 9	27a	20	7
Sat.	14	m 3	16	24	11	14	m 9	22	17	3
		4	39a	26	1		10	35a	20	11
Sun.	15	m 4	33	24	4	15	m 10	34	18	2
		5	54a	25	10					

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 9 (Monday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 54m.
,, 10 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 55m.
,, 11 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 55m.
,, 12 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 55m.
,, 13 (Friday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 55m.
,, 14 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 6h. 56m.
,, 15 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 6h. 56m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1917 Mar.	23rd	9h.	35.0m. a.m.
First Quarter	,, ,,	30th	4h.	6.4m. p.m.
Full Moon	,, April	7th	7h.	18.8m. p.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,,	15th	1h.	42.0m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 9th April, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.36in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally lower than normal, the deficiency during the day amounting to 18deg. F. at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. *Day temperature is in defect; night* temperature is also below normal in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi reports 0.40in. of rain and Bikaner 0.22in. Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall due to hailstorms has been fairly general in the south-eastern districts of the reporting area; Chanda has had 0.13in. and Raipur 0.18in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 1.45in. of rain during a hailstorm. Temperature is in defect in Hyderabad and at Poona.

General Remarks.—Rainfall mostly associated with thunderstorms has been fairly general in the south-eastern districts of the reporting area in the Central Provinces and local in the north Punjab, west Rajputana, Sind, south Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan.

Some dust or thunderstorms may occur in Sind, Rajputana, Kathiawar, Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan and possibly in the south-east Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 9th of April 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (8th April)	78.4	67.3	62	..	7.52	—3.24
Jask	86.4	68.6	58	..	4.29	+0.22
Muskat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do (7th April)	...	...	...	...	...	...
PUNJAB—						
Multan	89.5	63.3	59	..	0.82	—0.75
Rawalpindi	85.7	62.6	79	0.34	3.42	—5.37
Lahore	82.8	61.7	66	0.02	0.35	—3.07
Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ambala	84.7	57.1	58	..	1.11	—1.44
Delhi	87.6	63.5	42	..	1.26	—1.61
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.7	68.2	51	0.04	1.30	—0.32
Mainpuri	94.1	65.4	46	..	2.04	—0.07
Jhansi	96.4	67.2	45	..	2.42	+0.61
Cawnpore	92.4	70.5	41	..	4.15	+2.11
Allahabad	95.2	69.4	51	..	3.34	+1.69
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	97.7	70.8	46	..	0.43	—0.70
Karachi	88.7	71.0	78	0.40	1.38	—0.08
Ajmer	89.9	66.2	44	..	0.19	—1.13
Jaipore	92.0	63.1	61	0.09	0.95	—0.54
Kotah	94.2	69.8	49	..	0.24	—0.89
Mount Abu	76.8	62.0	48	..	0.47	—0.70
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.9	74.5	80	..	0.53	+0.08
Dwarka	84.6	75.3	79	..	0	—0.68
Veraval	82.3	74.8	85	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	96.0	68.8	73	..	0.12	—0.38
Bhavnagar Para	89.4	71.8	86	..	0.13	—0.46
Surat	85.5	76.3	66	..	0	—0.38
Ahmedabad	95.4	72.6	67	..	1.04	+0.64
Deesa	98.0	70.7	74	..	1.16	+0.66
Neemuch	92.0	65.4	33	..	1.26	+0.45
Indore	94.1	67.3	56	..	1.81	+0.39
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	93.8	67.1	48	..	6.31	+4.19
Saugor	92.0	66.6	44	..	3.24	+0.90
Hoshangabad	90.7	66.4	62	..	4.66	+2.91
Khandwa	98.8	70.3	39	..	1.68	+0.46
Akola	100.9	69.6	31	..	5.32	+2.26
Amraoti	98.4	74.3	37	..	4.26	+2.18
Nagpur	94.1	68.0	61	..	6.76	+4.12
Chanda	87.5	68.4	71	0.13	5.71	+2.70
Raipur	93.8	69.6	71	0.19	8.39	+5.96
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.5	76.9	81	..	2.40	+1.81
Ratnagiri	87.7	75.3	72	..	8.65	+7.91
Marmugao	89.3	78.0	79	..	5.82	+4.05
Karwar	90.5	75.3	81	..	9.66	+7.74
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.3	68.5	43	..	1.84	+0.95
Ahmednagar	97.0	64.8	39	..	2.25	+0.71
Poona	98.2	64.7	41	..	2.95	+1.61
Sholapur	100.8	71.1	31	..	9.59	+7.84
Bijapur	98.2	72.8	38	..	10.57	+8.92
Belgaum	94.3	64.3	45	..	11.98	+0.89
Aurangabad	97.9	67.1	40	..	2.24	+0.76
Nizamabad (Indur)	100.2	72.2	48	..	3.58	+1.61
Hyderabad	94.2	61.1	72	1.45	9.77	+7.28
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.2	76.1	93	..	6.35	+2.82
Calicut	91.4	79.1	77	..	7.02	—0.32
Cochin	91.6	77.8	79	..	9.10	—3.27
Colombo	88.1	76.2	97	0.67	31.80	+1.76
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.6	79.1	83	..	11.00	+4.61
Bellary	99.3	76.7	58	..	6.38	+3.79
Cuddapah	104.4	78.3	73	0.21	5.08	+0.23
Madras	91.2	76.6	76	..	18.52	—2.01
Bangalore	94.4	71.1	68	..	11.10	+6.69
Coimbatore	96.9	73.5	66	..	7.68	+1.68
Trichinopoly	101.4	80.0	56	..	3.72	—5.65
Negapatam	92.2	77.3	73	..	16.76	—12.80

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their Barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 9th April 1917 was 30.030 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer heg to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 11 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, April 7th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	9,000

HOLIDAY

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	73½

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports ..	62,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	41,000
,, ,, to France and Continent ..	46,000
,, ,, to Japan	4,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,142,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	Missing

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 4th.

Bar Silver Spot	38 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Large coinage business —firm.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent. since 18th Jan. 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 9/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 9/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ...	5 1/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
,, 7 day market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½%	55+¼
Rupee Paper 5½ %	44½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 5½ % Sterling Loan	86+½
Government Securities 3%	57½+½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.72—5

WAR LOANS.

London, April 4th.

5% 1925—1928	..	..	..	..	885+½
5% 1919—1947	..	..	..	..	892 +½
5% Now	..	..	..	..	895

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 4th.

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat Paid ..	80

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Feb.-Mar.	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gunzeat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Apr.-May Sellers per ton	538
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Apr.-May Sellers per ton	508/3
Toria Rapeseed Apr.-May Sellers per ton ..	535

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship Apr.-May Sellers per ton	577/6
Linseed Calcutta April-May Sellers free of discount per ton	590

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£147
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£126½
Hard Spelter Nominal	43½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C & F Calcutta, July-Sept.	21/4½
Raw Java, C & F Bombay July-Sept. ..	21/7½
do. do. Karachi July-Sept. ..	21/8½
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July-Sept. ..	23/1½
do. do. Bombay July-Sept. ..	23/4½
do. do Karachi July-Sept. ..	23/5½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June ..	3/1½

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, April 4th.

Fine at Australian Beef Tallow	66/6
,, ,, Mutton Tallow	70
Gene al Tone of Tallow Auction Irregular.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA 9th April 1917, 4-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M G)	330	320	310	.. Ready
	..	318	308	.. 1/25 May 17
Sciude-Punjab (M G)	335	325	315	.. Ready
	..	323	313	.. 1/25 May 17
Khandesh (M G)	..	378	350	.. Ready &
	..	376	346	.. 1/25 May 17
Jalna (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	393	.. Ready
Barsee (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	385	.. Ready
Nandid (M.G.)	..	..	430	.. Ready
Akola Khamg.	..	356	366	.. Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	392	..	.. 1/25 May 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	385	363	.. Ready
	..	387	..	.. 1/25 May 17
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	385	373	.. Ready &
	..	..	..	.. 1/25 May 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	395	380	.. Ready &
	..	..	..	.. 1/25 May 17
Nagpore	..	405	393	.. Ready
Kamptl (M.G..	..	401	..	.. 1/15 May 17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	407	396	.. Ready
	..	403	..	.. 1/25 May 17
Broach (M.G.)	..	419	413	.. Ready &
	..	..	..	.. 25th Apl. 17
Mathia (M.G.)	..	366	346	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	426	413	.. Ready
Wadhwan (H.G.)	..	416	401	.. Ready
Bawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	414 May/June 17
	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	426 May/June 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	432 May/June 17
	..	..	..	..
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	434 May/June 17
	..	..	..	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar. 9th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	45 8 0	6 8 0
,, Cawnpore 70-30 ..	46 8 0	6 8 0
,, Karachi Bangla ..	45 8 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	8 1 0	6 7 0
,, Cawnpore ..	6 8 0	6 6 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore ..	6 12 0	7 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 10 0	6 9 0
,, Thin ..	8 0 0	8 5 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	45 0 0	8 14 0
,, Gujar 75 25 ..	45 0 0	8 10 0
,, Gujar 50 50 ..	43 0 0	8 6 0
,, Black	38 0 0	7 14 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	37 0 0	....
Mowraseed	6 0 0	4 8 0
Jawa	24 0 0	4 12 0
Arandi	38 0 0	....
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May ..	6 4 1811	
Linseed May	9 5 3	
,, Sept.	9 14 3	

IN 5 MINUTES

BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM

cures all kinds of pain.

TRY IT

Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will perceive the special advantages offered by advertising in the . . . .

Sunday Chronicle

We are prepared to quote for space and position on

Home, Literary and Art or Sporting pages.

The space being limited applications will be dealt with according to priority.

ADVT. MANAGER, "SUNDAY CHRONICLE"
Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, March 14.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut W Creagh, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut J V Dixon, Artillery.
Second-Lieut G H Greaves, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W Hendry, Londons.
Second-Lieut G N Parsons, Middlesex.
Lieut J A Tennyson Smith, West Kents.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut H Armstrong, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut T A Crosland, Welsh Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut T H Cloutman, Middlesex.
Lieut-Colonel D W Figg, Londons.
Capt D F Goodwin, Artillery.
Capt N C M C Lowson, Engineers.

DIED.

Capt Rev H P Ledbitter, Chaplain.
Major S D Rowland, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Lieut F G V Arnott, Londons.
Second-Lieut R E Batty, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut L M Bayly, Irish Rifles.
Capt G S Cartei, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut R L Derry, East Lancashires.
Lieut A P Dobson, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut D G Galpin, Lincolns.
Lieut F R Gateshill, Artillery.
Second-Lieut H S Gunson, Sussex.
Second-Lieut G H Harrison, Middlesex.
Lieut B Haye, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut R Holburn, Artillery.
Second-Lieut E E Hurst, Northamptons.
Lieut O R Knight, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut F H Knowles Brown, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut J C McIlroy, Artillery.
Second-Lieut G McD Miall, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W Mitchell, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A H Montgomery, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut W A Morris, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut S H Newsome Engineers.
Second-Lieut G O'Connor, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut A P Reddy, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut E G F Smith, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut J Stanworth, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut H A Ware, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut E P Willoughby, Northamptons.

MISSING.

Major E P Graves, Artillery.
Second-Lieut F E Hills, Artillery.
Second-Lieut M J J G Mare Montembault, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut C Renton, Northamptons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW REPORTED PRISONER.

Second-Lieut C G Brown, West Surreys.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut S Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut W J Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut J F Dodd, Lancashire Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut A C Fricker, East Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Lieut T C H Lucas, Suffolks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut M A Bucknall, Cornwalls.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut L G Bates, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J L Butler, Artillery.
Second-Lieut E M Daniel, Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel R M M Davy, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut J M De Fritas, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut G E Montgomerie, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut K M Pain, Artillery.
Major R N Stewart, Camerons.

PRISONER OF WAR IN TURKISH HANDS.

Second-Lieut C V Palmer, Norfolks.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut D R Gilfallan, Middlesex, should read Second-Lieut D R Gilfillan, Middlesex.

In list issued on March 12th, delete name of following officer from wounded:—

Second-Lieut J F Gandy, Engineers.

LONDON, March 21.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Capt W B Clark, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J A V Currie, Londons.
Second-Lieut H B King, Londons.
Second-Lieut A S Mercer, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut M R O Williams, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut B B Booth, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W P Damer, West Surreys.

DIED.

Lieut A N Blair, Black Watch.
Lieut R R McSweeny, Highland Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut S H Blankey, Londons.
Second-Lieut F W Briggs, Sherwoods.
Capt D R Brodie, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut R M Burdon, West Surreys.
Capt G W Calverley, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut E Downes, Engineers.
Lieut B C Drummond, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut C G *Fowler, Norfolks.*
Second-Lieut W F Gower, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W N Hall, West Kents.
Lieut B de V Hardcastle, Londons.
Capt L J B Harrison, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut V P Hastings, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J S Houlton, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H W Jenkinson, Liverpools.
Lieut F W Lewis, Ordnance Corps.
Lieut A V Nettell, Londons.
Second-Lieut F I North, Yorkshires.
Lieut R G Scott, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut T G Scott, Norfolks.
Lieut F W Smith, Engineers.
Capt A Stone, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W J Varley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D R Wildblood, North Staffords.
Lieut A S C Williams, Engineers.
Capt A F Wilson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut C G Wood, Middlesex.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut H Crowder, Liverpools.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED PRISONER NOW PRISONER.

Lieut A J Lazarus Barlow, Yeomanry.

LONDON, March 22.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut E E Bishop, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R B Cooper Smith, Essex.
Major G W Hart, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J G Hunter, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H W Hutchinson, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut T E Lewty, North Staffords.
Lieut N J R Little, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F R Richmond, Durhams.
Second-Lieut G H Tortoishell, North Staffords.
Capt A F Wedgwood, North Staffords.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut W P Bowman, West Kents.
Second-Lieut F G English, Essex.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut S Bendall, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut C V Butterfield, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut S R Chapman, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut J R Colquhoun, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F G Dale, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt S H Driven, West Surreys.
Lieut T H Elderton, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut J McC Ettles, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G H Gameson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut S R Goss, *North Staffords.*
Second-Lieut R J Hall, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt H E Jenkinson, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut D H Krauss, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut R A McKnight, Cheshires.
Capt N R Neate, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F J Newton, North Staffords.
Lieut A S H O'Brien, Field Artillery.
Capt W B Purchase, Medicals.
Second-Lieut S Rubery, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut I V Sampson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J J G Snape, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut V M J Stewart, Gordons.
Lieut H A Teasdale, Garrison Artillery.
Capt F G Thatcher, Medicals.
Lieut J Turner, *Borders.*
Second-Lieut H M Woodyer, Bedfords.
Major G E S Young, Irish Guards.
Capt J S Yule, Engineers.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut E G Abbott, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut N F Furze, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut A G Hammersley, North Staffords.
Capt H Grimwood, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J Smith, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut G E E Williams, North Staffords.
Capt S B Wilton, North Staffords.

WOUNDED AND MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut A W W Limbrick, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut C R Smith, West Surreys.

MISSING BELIEVED PRISONER.

Second-Lieut J M Lamb, East Yorkshires.

MISSING.

Lieut N Choveaux, South Staffords.
Capt R C G Foster, West Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONERS NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut C G Brown, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut H B O Mitchell, Inniskillings.

LONDON, March 23.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut R A Beale, Gloucesters.
Lieut E B Bilton, Cyclist Battalion.
Second-Lieut D D Fowler, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G C High, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut F A Lavender, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut J Muiresead, Flying Corps.
Capt G Wenden, Borders.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut W McD Farmer, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut G B J Firbank, Flying Corps.
Major L Parker, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W I Johnson, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut D C Moodie, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Capt C E Stuart, Suffolks.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Lieut H V Gregory, Liverpools.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G *Archer, Devons.*
Second-Lieut G N Blair, Northumberlands.
Lieut C Boteen, Cyclist Battalion.
Second-Lieut G Briggs, South Staffords.
Capt H C Browning, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut L Bull, Hertfords.
Capt J W Dalton, Irish Guards.
Lieut H H Dempsey, Service Corps.
Lieut G Gilfillan, Field Artillery.
Lieut A J Graham, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut R E Hamilton, Devons.
Capt G B Hill, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut J H Lister, West Ridings.
Capt J Mailer, Cyclist Battalion.
Second-Lieut W D Matheson, Flying Corps.
Lieut W C Mumford, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut R N L Munro, Flying Corps.
Lieut A H F Pretty, Londons.
Second-Lieut R F Simpson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut B B Stafford-Poyser, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut J S Stower, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D F Suttie, Camerons.
Lieut N F Tripp, Service Corps.
Capt A C Vink, Middlesex.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut L F Taylor, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut H V Tillesley, South Staffords.

WOUNDED AND MISSING BELIEVED PRISONER.

Second-Lieut R Lorimer, Royal Scots.

LONDON, March 24.

KILLED.

Capt W Bell, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut E C Pashley, Flying Corps.
Major J S Sharp, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut H C S Throssell, Suffolks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut J O Heath, West Kents.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut R G Miller, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut W Nicholson, Engineers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut B P Burroughs, Dublins.
Second-Lieut G V Lindsley, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt J A Welby, Worcesters.*

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Lieut H B Hobbs, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J A Mitchell, Border Regiment.

DIED.

Captain J T Mitchell, Leicesters.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G Bailey, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut R D Bridgewater, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G F C Brown, Honourable Artillery Company.
Major A H B Chaplin, Cambridges.
Captain A Cockle, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut N H Colson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J D Cowley, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R G Cox, Worcesters.
Lieut P H Davy, Flying Corps.
Lieut S L Dickinson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R H A Fellowes, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut J Forsyth, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J C A Forsyth, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut H A Gittus, Cambridges.
Second-Lieut F R Hudson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G Hughes, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut J Huttom, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut P M Leckie, Field Artillery.
Captain D J Madeley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut I W Parnell, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R A Payne, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A Rangdale, Sherwoods.
Lieut F H Seeman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C R O'R Taaffe

THE SLAVE MARKET OF BOMBAY.

SEGREGATION URGED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your editorial in the issue of 6th April, current, has not been indited sufficiently strongly—in fact, it does not set forth, or even touch the fringe of another aspect of the trade in the "Slave Market of Bombay." I am alluding to the miles of streets full of women who disgrace our *urbs prima in Indis*. Start as you may from Pydhonie right up to the end of what is notoriously known as Bhendi Bazar—a synonym for infamy and prostitution from Golpitha *(near Grant Road)* to the Tramway junction that bifurcates into Grant Road and Tardeo branches: from this point to Tardeo stables of the Tramway Co.: from these stables right upto corner of Bellasis Road,—and what repugnant sights does one see—or rather is obliged to see—while driving in a tram car, and other vehicles, all along these routes? Prostitutes and women—old and young—masquerading under the pseudonyms of "dancing and singing girls", which is only another name for semi-prostitution. When it does violence to the feelings of self-respecting elderly passengers, to sit and have to see and look on, in all the above indicated streets thronged with hundreds upon hundreds of such houses and chawls, how much more repugnant must it be to the tender feelings of respectable women and modest young damsels to be obliged to see these sights quite against their will and wish? The pity of it all is that the law has been so framed as to render the police and the public impotent,—they can do nothing to remove these eye-sores unless respectable residents supply the needful surgical appliances. But what is most regrettable, and which passes my comprehension is: how landlords, with the smallest bit of conscience and self-respect, and as heads of families of wives and daughters could possibly reconcile themselves to the repugnant idea of receiving rentals—and feed their families thereform—rentals paid from incomes derived from an infamous traffic. It appears—as one drives, in tram and other vehicles, through each and every one of the abovenamed localities,—that the landlords of these houses of infamy, on *both* sides of such streets and roads, have conspired to so let their property as to bulk the law,—as it is enacted at present—of their prey—these landlords and their high-rental paying devilish women. Unless respectable neighbours—if there be any, and who are *obliged* through stress of circumstances to reside in such disreputable localities—petition against such ugly and hideous surroundings, the police can do nothing; and the landlords appear to conspire and never let out chawls or houses, or part of them, to respectable families—if many such could be got to reconcile themselves to the daily and nightly spectacle of debauchery and vice, at present rendered more hideous by European soldiers wandering about these streets. But cannot the law be so amended as to entitle respectable passers-by, who foot their way home or go by tram-cars and other vehicles, to raise a protest and ask to be protected against the obligation to have *perforce, to drive through these localities in* order to get to their destination, without the option of alternative route or routes?

But what is still more deplorable is that our city-fathers the educated and enlightened Corporators of this *urbs prima in Indis*—who so often fight over latrines being placed as eye-sores—are so blind, that, even though blessed with eyes that will not see, their Municipal Schools are opened in houses situated in the midst of brothel-houses *exempli gratia*, Foras Road. Is not that a Municipal School? What an education for tender-minded youths? How easy an opportunity they,—the City-fathers and the brothel-houses throw in the way of young ideas! How the youthful minds must be wondering like my companions of the tram-car day in and day out—why there are so many of more women than men, occupying houses next door to their schools, and what they could be doing sitting at their windows.

I appeal to Government why it cannot, in the case of Bombay, bring into force Rules such as these that obtain in even small places—say like Rangoon and enforce segregation of these outcastes of society. In London, open brothel-house-keeping can be—and is—suppressed by law—even where doors and windows are necessarily kept closed all day and night long,—why is Bombay given a law which need be obeyed only in the breach, and thereby make that law a mockery and a shame?

Our Bombay ladies, the other day, travelled far north to ventilate their grievance of grievous damnation of their humbler sisters in Fiji and elsewhere! Is Government Secretariat, in the Fort of Bombay, or Government House on Malabar Point further than where these ladies travelled to? Is not the infamy in Bombay itself sufficient to wake them up!—Yours, etc.,

M. M. MURZBAN.
Bar-at-Law

THE POLICE AND STREETS OF ILL-FAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—To the numberless instances of vigilant and opportune comments made upon subjects of public order and welfare which to me has always appeared to be an asset of immense value both to the Government of Bombay and the Bombaites, you added one more yesterday by commenting in the editorial region upon the ghastly incidence of a phase of life revealed in connection with what otherwise passes as mere prostitution. The inked characters of your able leader do not of course fully convey to all outside the court-room the unparalleled hideosities brought out for judicial enquiry, for, the necessity of decency of report which you rightly observe in the interest of both sexes must needs extinguish them in cold print. I am able to say that of all the unreported proceedings of sessions cases of at least these last three years of which I have been an attentive listener, those that now remain of topical interest were the most revolting in which a judge and jury were ever engaged. Those of us who view Bombay a little apart from the chalk line, I mean viewing it in all its localities as citizens anxious to realise whether the order and decency in the streets and thoroughfares bearing the pavement of elegance and respectability are not purchased at the cost of neglect and culpable facilities of disorder in other lanes and alleys in the same city, do so with vicissitudes of feelings. For, a ramble through the high ways and by ways dedicated in our city to the filth and feculence of vice reveals at once and in original nakedness all the disorderly state of affairs in such public areas which it otherwise takes a solitary Sessions trial to throw light upon. An honest citizen will always feel justified in discarding the too often suggested advisability for a respectable individual to avoid the public way lying through a street teeming with the haunts and hovels of prostitution, as an argument at once untenable and out of the way of controversy. I am not arguing the possibility or otherwise of wiping out prostitution root and branch from the streets of a civilized city, but am driving at supplying what I consider to be an important suggestion I expected you to make in the leader referred to already. A little before directing efforts towards ascertaining whether it is slavery or anything short of it that is insisted upon in the too many brothels it is easier and more handy, I think, to know whether there is reasonable order or disorder in the streets where they are located. For as every one must now know, from speaking of a "house" of ill—fame we have come to be familiar with the newer expression a "street" of ill—fame. And rightly so.

The disorder in a street of ill—fame must be understood to be of a different description from that prevailing elsewhere. If I choose in this place to skip over a detiled description of what I mean by that disorder I do so from the same motive as has prevented you from reporting more fully the facts of the case which has prompted these comments. Suffice it, therefore, to say that there must be many now like myself who are of the opinion that, however futile it might be to bend efforts in the direction of extirpating the systematised openness of prostitution, it is staggering and most unreasonable to maintain that the disorderly behaviour of not a few of the painted spectres of hell right across and in the middle of the streets and alleys in the midst of their equally ungodly "clientele" cannot be put down without extra call for power for the police.

The policeman in the murder case was given the joy of commendations passed upon him for his "intelligence and initiative." The position of affairs thus appears me to be that the alertness of a single police sepoy who could not but feel suspicious under the circumstances in which he found himself, may secure applause while the careless and half-hearted industry in which a dozen other belted police-sepoys in similar localities observe their duty passes without reproach and reformation. A police sepoy while on duty in one of the streets monopolised for this infernal trade is certainly not the same as regards personal discipline as what he is while on the Queen's Road or at the corner of Medows Street. In that loathsome area—although posted for duty,—he invariably becomes of it and thus contributes not a little to dare-devilism of beetle-browed villains with whom he may not unoften be seen exchanging "biddies" and discussing details of his peculiar prowesses. Instead, furthermore, of attempting to run against so-called political fanatics and social heretics the police,—who alone I am of opinion must cope with the point of putting down the atmosphere of disorder and misbehaviour outside brothels before giving any slaves their emancipation,—must work in the direction pointed out by their own incidental working in the case under reference.—Yours, etc.,

DEBATE.

Byculla, April 6.
8th April 1917.

WORSE HORRORS MAY BE REVEALED

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—By your very able and sympathetic leader on the "Slave Market of Bombay," you have done a distinct social service. I hope the indignation and wrath evoked by your powerful plea on behalf of the oppressed and helpless slaves of the houses, conducted by heartless monsters in human shape, will not be allowed to die down. It will be kept up by those interested in the social work.

It is needless to say that your leader has made this matter topical, and everywhere intelligent and educated are heard discussing this question. An impetus has been given. People appear to have become interested in this matter, and the time has come when an association or a society be formed to investigate this all-absorbing question. Sir, if an inquiry were instituted some further acts may be disclosed, other conditions may be brought to light, before which, those chronicled in song and in story, will pale in their cruelty and heartlessness. I know there are many amongst us, who are eager to throw themselves, heart and soul, into this benevolent social work, but are afraid of the clamant cries of certain straight-laced moralists—unfortunately their member is legion amongst us—who, in season and out of season, come forward to cry down the real social worker, who tries to speak about prostitution and cognate subjects. These pseudo-moralists only see corruption of youth, whenever some straight talk is made on this subject. It is high time we must speak out plainly and openly. We must interest the authorities and the public, and that can only be done by constant agitation in the press and from the platform.

Surrounded as we are by hide bound customs, and living as we do in an atmosphere of narrowness and bigotry, which to my mind, gives handle to perpetration of crimes, helpless and innocent minors are given over to a life of immorality and degradation. This is not the only cause. Poverty is another, and more mischievous in its results. Poverty drives poor helpless girls, much against their better instincts, to the life of slavery. In many cases these poor girls are victims of their parents' indebtedness. Poverty and indebtedness are traded upon by a class of harpies, who, unfortunately are seen increasing daily amongst us. I mean Pathans, who have set themselves as money lenders to the poorest among us. These wily Pathans allure, into the meshes of their devilish power these poor and unintelligent young girls by holding out a bait, in the shape of money, which is eagerly pounced upon by this ever needy class. We know the result to our pain and sorrow.

In conclusion I would very strongly urge that these Pathans may be stopped from lending money at usurious interest to the poor people. If this is done, we shall see, day by day, this cruel class diminishing in numbers. This is not all. Co-operation between the police and the public, through some recognised society is most essential. I hope we shall soon see this first step realized without further delay,—Yours, etc.

"P. ADAM."

11 Tamarind Lane, Fort.
Aug. 9.

THE SLAVES IN "GERMAN EAST AFRICA."

APPEAL FOR THEIR LIBERATION.

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society has addressed an appeal to the Government to proclaim liberty for the 185,000 slaves in what was formerly German East Africa. The appeal contains the following passages:—

We make this appeal because we hold it to be intolerable that slave-owning should survive under British rule. The resolution submitted to the German Reichstag on March 19, 1914, asked that the complete emancipation of these slaves should take place by January 1, 1920. This resolution was resisted upon three main grounds—first, because the slaves were "domestic slaves"; secondly, because if a slave could establish ill-treatment he thereby secured his liberty; and, finally, because of the cost of compensating the owners which would be involved by complete emancipation—namely, £400,000 in 1915 and £275,000 in 1920. We submit that "domestic" slavery is indefensible, either upon ethical or economic grounds. . . . We submit that it would be a grave departure from modern British colonial practice to maintain a system of slavery from which men and women could only escape by establishing physical ill-treatment or by making a monetary payment.

If it is maintained that abolition would place the old and helpless members of the former slave community in a position of dependence on charity, our Society would doubtless be prepared to consider proposals to assist in the establishment of an institution in which freed slaves could be received until able to earn their own living or be provided for in some other way.—The "Manchester Guardian."

DECREASE IN DRUNKENNESS.

CONTROL BOARD'S STRIKING FIGURES

The Central Control (Liquor) Board on March 2 issued tabulated returns of the convictions for drunkenness in sixteen English and four Scottish cities with a population of over 200,000, for the years from 1913 to 1916 inclusive. The figures, says the "Morning Post," show that in each year since 1913 there has been for the most part a significant decrease in convictions. Thus in London, while in 1913 they totalled 65,488, including 16,953 women last year, they fell to 29,453, of whom 9,975 were women. In Birmingham in the former year the total convictions were 4,764 (698 women), and in the latter year 1,332 (309 women); in Liverpool 14,894 (3,973 women), as compared with 5,826 (1,641 women); in Manchester 7,699 (2,000 women), as against 2,631 (911 women); in Sheffield 1,497 (260 women), as against 651 (122 women) last year; and in Leeds 1,885 (419 women) in 1913, as against 617 (217 women) last year. The other great towns show similar diminutions, except in the instances of Plymouth, where in 1913 the convictions numbered 226 (78 women), while last year the total was 237 (87 women), and Newcastle where, although the convictions fell to 1,963 last year as compared with 1913, there was an increase in the cases against women, which numbered 419, as against 361. The total convictions for the sixteen cities which in 1913 numbered 107,316 (26,321 women) fell last year to 46,638 (14,609 women). The figures for the four Scottish cities show that the total convictions for drunkenness in 1913 reached 40,564 (11,790 women), and in 1916 24,553 (8,134 women).

A return of the standard barrels of beer and gallons of spirit duty paid for home consumption in the United Kingdom from 1913-14 to 1916-17 shows a striking diminution in consumption. The figures in the former year were, beer 36,058,000 barrels, and in the latter (estimated) 26,000,000; spirits, 32,599,000 gallons and (estimated) 24,000,000 gallons respectively.

INDIAN SENT FOR TRIAL.

Ahmed Hajee Allow, aged twenty-three, an Indian medical student, was committed for trial at Clerkenwell on March 6, charged with making a false declaration at a registrar's, for the purpose of procuring marriage with Ivy Abrey, aged seventeen, but whose age he is alleged to have given as twenty-one.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

CLAIM FOR COMMISSION DISMISSED.

EVIDENCE DISBELIEVED.

At the Small Causes Court before His Honour the Second Judge the claim of the Official Assignee, acting as assignee of the estate of A. Hope Brewin, an insolvent, as plaintiff v. the Indian Newspaper Company Limited for Rs. 885, alleged to have been earned as commission on advertisements extending over three years secured for "The Bombay Chronicle" by the plaintiff, was decided on the 30th ultimo.

Plaintiff alleged that he canvassed the advertisement of Messrs. Cornaglia & Co. and secured it for the "Chronicle" at the request of his brother, who was then Manager of the paper.

Evidence was given by the plaintiff that the contract was given to the plaintiff in Messrs. Cornaglia's shop in the presence of his brother.

Mr. Bernardo Chera Vagua, Proprietor of Cornaglia & Co., said he gave the contract to the plaintiff who told him he was to get a commission of 25 per cent.

Mr. A. P. Brewin, fromerly Manager of "The Bombay Chronicle," said he asked his brother to secure the advertisement and promised him the commission. In cross-examination he said it was his duty to secure advertisements for the paper. He admitted that it was customary for the name of the canvasser of an advertisement to appear at the top of the contract form and that in this instance the plaintiff's name was not written on the contract form. He did not inform the Directors or any one that plaintiff had secured the contract on commission. He did not submit his brother's claim to the Directors. They first got to know about it when a letter was written in connection with this suit.

Lazarus M. Padoli, formerly advertisement clerk in the "Chronicle" office, was called by the plaintiff and said the names of canvassers were written in the ledger. Nobody's name was put against Messrs. Cornagla's entry, but the name of Mr. Bradlaugh appeared in connection with an earlier and smaller advertisement secured from Messrs. Cornaglia. When Mr. A. P. Brewin, the manager, secured an advertisement no name was put down as he got no commission as Manager.

Mr. R. K. R. Cama, Managing Director of the defendant Company, said he was present in Cornaglia's shop when this advertisement was secured. Mr. A. P. Brewin, Manager, came to him and said he had secured the contract. Till a notice was sent immediately prior to the filing of this suit there had been no intimation at all of this claim.

His Honour is giving judgment said he thought the contract was really secured by plaintiff's brother, the then Manager of "The Chronicle." He did it through his brother who obliged him in the matter. The Manager did it in order to serve his office, whom he had promised to serve loyally and zealously. He filled in the contract form and he told Mr. Cama that he had secured the advertisement. The alleged agreement for Rs. 25 per cent. commission was not proved. The only independent witness to prove it would be Bernardo, and his statement was of the most dubious kind. His Honour was unable to believe him on the point. The other part of the case militated against the existence of the alleged agreement. There was no reason for Mr. A. P. Brewin not to put up his brother's claim before the Directors during the long time he was in the Press. If there was a genuine claim he would surely have put it up. The claim was a very stale one and it was now put forward because Brewin, the Manager, had lately retired from the Press service. He found on both issues against the plaintiff, and dismissed the suit with costs.

Mr. Bomanji Mehta appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. A. Davar for the defendants.

LETTER TO AMERICA.

£50 FINE FOR TRYING TO EVADE THE CENSOR.

The Croydon magistrates on March 3 inflicted a £50 fine on G. Longfield Beasley, of Telelarm House, Phipps Bridge-road, Merton, for attempting to send a letter to America otherwise than by post, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Mr. H. Pearce, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that on January 12 Beasley addressed a letter to Mr. C. N. Richardson in New York, in which he stated:—

I have not answered your letter of July 22 before, because I could not write you fully on account of letters being censored. But now I have t'e chance, as a Belgian widow, Mrs. G. Wright, of English nationality through marrying a Belgian, is sailing on the Philadelphia to-morrow for New York and is kindly going to post this in New York for me.

In reply to your letter of July 22, I am not quite sure if you really meant all you stated therein on account of the Censor reading the same, but I have to state that the war is not hardly over yet, and large quantities of munitions are still required.

Mr. Pearce refrained from reading the remainder of the letter in open court, except for a passage which ran:—

Now, if there is anything in which you can come in with myself and friends to sell, let me know at once. Simply advise me to come over in your letter. Enumerate anything and everything outside of arms and munitions.

The letter was found on Mrs. Wright when she was searched before the ship sailed, and defendant told Chief-Inspector Gough that he realised that he had committed an offence, added that he had never traded in munitions up to then, for he had no permit to do so.

Defendant now stated that he wanted to avoid the expense of going to America to get information. He would have sent the letter by post, only one part of it was an introduction for Mrs. Wright.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 10TH OF APRIL, 1917.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1565-14—Jehangir G and B, Messrs Jamsetji H Billimoria and Co a firm v Lalchand Motiram a firm.
1258-15—Khambatta and Co, Kering Rupchand and Co a firm v W Plunkett.
362-16—Jamsetji R and Devidas, Pokhurmull Mussadilal a firm v Baldeodas Bhagirathmall a firm, N C Dalal.
794-16—Jehangir M and Somji, Shirinbai widow v Virbaiji, Merwanji K and Co.
1227-16—Kanga and Sayani, Gopaldas Tricumji v Robert Denby Caggan.
1369-16—Madhowji K and Ch, Kalooram Rajaram v Brijlai Balmukoond and ors.
1383-16—Crawford B and Co, Marie Claudim Barrow and anr v John C S Lawrence, Pandia and Co.
26-17—Vachha and Co, Khemraj Shrikissondas v Mahabirprasad Asaram and ors.
38-17—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay v Kikabhai Mahomedally and ors, Payne and Co.
83-17—Khambatta and Co, Hardwar Kishorilal a firm v Doongermal Ramgopal a firm.
153-17—Little and Co, A Strandes and Co (in liquidation) v Abdulhusein Hassanally, Malvi H M and R.
165-17—Soonderdas and Co, Vakhtaji Hattaji a firm v Ramaji Oomaji and ors.
171-17—Shamrao M and Hiralal, Kamalnath Yeshwantrao Sanzgiri and anr v George William Brough Clegg.
173-17—Kanga and Sayani, S R Bottlewalla and Co a firm v Binodiram Balchand a firm, Tyabji D and Co.
221-17—Ardesir H D and Co, Messrs B Campbell and Co a firm v Mahomed Yasin and anr.
222-17—Ardesir H D and Co, Messrs B Campbell and Co v Daya Cooverji a firm.
223-17—Ardesir H D and Co, Messrs B Campbell and Co v Govind Cooverji a firm.
226-17—G B Pandya, Bai Bhikhi widow v P V Ramunni.
231-17—Motichand and D, Haridas Rowji v Messrs Dhokalmal Ganeshilal a firm.
239-17—Motichand and D, Messrs Ratilal Keshowji a firm v Messrs K H Joshi and Co a firm, Mehta D and Lalji.
240-17—Amin and Desai, Babaldas Khemchand v Messrs Mangaldas Lakhmidas and Co a firm, Malvi H M and R.
245-17—M B Chothia, Ramchand Tirathram a firm v Harasingh Sundersingh.
246-17—N C Dalal, Khimji Cooverji v The Netru Manganese Co Ltd.
247-17—Motichand and D, Pragji Surbhai and Co a firm v Chaganlal Tribhowandas.
253-17—Tyabji D and Co, Joshi Harjibhai Mohanji v Sha Dalsukhbhai Fulchand.
254-17—Little and Co, E G Felix (in liquidation) v Memon Ahmed Abdul Latiff.
269-17—Motichand and D, Chaganlal Vithalji a firm v Sha Popatlal Manilal a firm.
280-17—Tyabji D and Co, Khataji Manaji and Co a firm v Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum and Co a firm.
281-17—Matubhai J and M, Haji Jafferbhoy Hirjibhoy Allarakhia v Bawa Babool Gulmahomed.
282-17—Nanu H and Co, Narayen Moroji Zaoba v Krishnarao Harichand Mantri and anr.
283-17—Motichand and D, Varjiwandas Damodhardas v Manmohandas Purshotamdas Gandhy and anr.
288-17—Tyabji D and Co, Pragji Narranji and Co a firm v Gopal Vithoo Shetty and anr.
289-17—Hiralal and Co, Messrs Laloobhai Hemchand a firm v Messrs Chimanlal Tricumlal a firm.
300-17—Jehangir and Seervai, Ismailji Bhaijibhai and ors v Khoshro Nowroji Banaji.

FOR FINAL DECREE.

1033-16.—F P Pavri, Bai Fatmabai widow v. Ebrahim Esmail, Motichand & D.
957-16—Motichand and D, Keshavji Hirji and ors v Dewabai and anr, Malvi H M and R.
24-11—Madhowji K and Ch, Gangabai widow Haridas Ranchordas and ors, Edg G W and Co, Dastur and Co, Little & Co.
193-16—Motichand and D, The Bombay Provincial Bank Ltd v Wadilal Dajibhai and ors, Amin and D, N C Dalal.
1085-16—N C Dalal, Mehta Vrajlal Narbheram v Maneckchand Narsi and anr, In person.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1413-15—Madhowji K & Ch, Dungarsi Lakhmidas v Keshavji Meghji & Co. a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co., Part Heard.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

597-15.—Captain & V, Velji Kara v. Dayal Khatao & ors, Madh K & Ch.
733-13—Patell and Eze, Krishnaji Anant Joshi v Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke and ors, Chitnis M and K, Ardesir H D and Co, Dubash and Co, Mulji and Tha, Sham M and H, Edg G W and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 596-22439-16.—Mylla & M, Ratanji Virpal & ors v. Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Payne & Co.
934-16.—Bhimji & Co., Anantrao Bhicaji Subnis v. Napu Patramal & ors, Judah & S.
683-16.—Ragh N & Co., Hafez Abdul Sakoor a firm v. Mowji Ludha & anr, Madhowji K & Ch.
1250-16.—Ragh N & Co., Krishnarao Mahadev Samel v. Carim Sulleman, Chitnis M & K.
498-16—Edg G W and Co, Lala Har Narain and anr v Chhotalal I Parekh and anr, Payne and Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

797-14—Mer K and Co, Bansidhar Gopaldas a firm v Lakhmidas Ludha and ors, Mirza M and M, Ch S D 22-3-17. Part heard 2-4-17.

FOR DISMISSAL OF CAVEAT.

T and I J 16-16—Judah and S, Vinayeckrao Dhonduji v Bai Shantabai, Ragh N and Co.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE.

65-17—Ard H D and Co, Bai Jasodabai widow v Bai Chandabai widow.

FOR DECREE IN TERMS AT AWARD AND FOR FURTHER HEARING.

1462-15—Dastur and Co, The Narsingirji Mafg Co Ltd v Bholabhai Nanabhai and ors, Edg G W and Co.

SUMMONSES ADJOURNED INTO COURT.

O S 244-17—Motichand and D, Vithoo Nathaji Ingle v Apolinario Jose De Souza & anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Ch. s. d. 6-3-17.
O S 68-17—Shamrao M and H, Yeshwantrao Khanderao and ors v Hirabai widow and anr, Little and Co, Ch s d 23-1-17.

LONG CAUSES.

183-16—Payne and Co, Khensabai widow and anr v Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla Kt and ors, Patell and Eze, Payne and Co, As part heard, 5-2-17.
S C 183-17—Motichand and D, Vithaldas Ishwardas Parekh v Anant Kashinath Wagle and anr, Judah and S, Manchershaw and N.
C C 1343-16—Amin and D, Shamji Champsey v The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Crawford B and Co.
C C 1204-16—Patell and Ez, Abdul Husein Abdul Karim v Messrs E F Kavarana a firm, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No 5-17—In person, Sha Mannuya Khera v Bhut Bhagwanji Dayaram and ors.
6-17—In person, Bai Chothabai widow v Pathai Ravji alias Shamji Ravji, Bhaf K and Gir.

THEFT OF A SILVER WATCH AND CHAIN.

ACCUSED GETS TWO MONTHS' HARD LABOUR

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate Shaik Kassam Mahomed Kassum was charged by Deputy Inspector Pryde with theft of silver watch and chain from the person of Shaik Ismail at the Alexandra Cinema on Saturday last. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

EXCISE PROSECUTION.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 30.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Excise Inspector Hudson charged Tha Hee Cha Mow with the possession of 9½ tolas of opium without a license. While the s.s. Muir was being searched in connection with another case the accused was seen secreting the drug in winch wheel. He was sentenced to pay fine of Rs. 30 or in default 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED.

Suppose the unexpected happens, WHO is your friend that will come to assist your wife to maintain her in the same way you are doing now? WHO will help her to educate the children until they are able to look after themselves and the old mother? THINK, REMEMBER your Religious, Moral and Social RESPONSIBILITIES towards your own loved ones. No need to be sentimental or allow your wife to think sentimentally. TELL her that CARTER BROTHERS, Dept., B. C. 309 Hornby Road, BOMBAY, advise a policy which pays the amount insured with accumulated profits at an agreed period, even though you are ALIVE. Another advantage of this new method of insurance is that it permits one to come into possession of a large sum of money, just when the human fire of extravagance is extinguished and when the great wisdom of experience and time guides one to invest the MONEY with great advantage. Every day you delay to act the greater the risk and loss to you, for sometimes when one has hardly paid a year or two of premiums, there have been cases when Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 30,000 have been paid to the widow or heirs. Be WISE and write NOW for further particulars supplied FREE with no obligation whatever and absolutely confidential. CARTER BROTHERS, Dept. B. C. 309, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

TRUTH.

The time will prove the truth of my statement.

FACTS.

My binding guarantee will give confidence.

TRUTH WILL PREVAIL.

Truth is fact, fact is Truth.

Modesty is a good thing in the world, its reward is virtue, but false modesty is dangerous, its penalty is death. No ailment is more common than Piles. If you are suffering from it get yourself cured. Try my treatment 1 Piasma (ointment), 2 Pills, 3 Muco cone food. If you are thoroughly cured within a month pay what my labour deserves; if you find no relief discontinue the treatment after a week in which case no charge will be made.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 2nd of Avan, 1286.
Mahomedan: 17th of Jamad-ul-akhar, 1335.
Hindu: 2nd Vad of Chaitra, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 26m.; Sunset: 6h. 54m.
Phases of the Moon: Last quarter 15 April.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society: Mr. J. A. Saldanha's Paper on "Philology of Bombay Vernaculars and its bearing on Ethnical Jurisprudence," Town Hall, 6 p.m.

Hockey.—M. A. O. College, Aligarh v. Y. M. C. A. (Procter Branch).

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., "The Redheads" at 9-30 p.m. and Cinema pictures at 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 11.

Hockey—2nd Garrison Northumberland Fusiliers v. Baroda Hockey team.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co. "The Girl in the Taxi" at 9-30 p.m. and Cinema pictures at 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 12.

"Purdah Afternoon" to be held by Lady Willingdon, Women's War Loan Office at Mayo Road 5 to 6-30 p.m. All ladies are most cordially invited to be present.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the G. P. O. at 3 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 1 p.m. and parcels up to 12 noon.

FRIDAY, April 13.

Bombay Sanitary Association. Annual General Meeting, Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Comed Co., at 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre: 6-30 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45 8-30 and 10-0.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
	H. M.	H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 10	21 30
Poona Mail	11 15	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter-Class)	6 40	7
Poona Express	19 35	7 55
South East Passenger	15 35 & 24	

Punjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Expresses. (Departure Seven hours after Mail Steamer is signalled.)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
	H. M.	H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 35	21 0
Kathiawar Express 3rd Class	7 40	21 20
Slow Passenger	20 50	7 45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

April, 7.

No. 75. Duties.—Duties for the week commencing Monday 9th instant:—

Orderly Officer for the ensuing week Lieut. W. N. Cartland.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Coy. Sergt. J. W. Hayward.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Coy. Sergt. V. Y. Smith.

Orderly Sergt. E. E. Coy. Corpl. R. S. Meyer.

No. 76. Warrants.—No. 162 was issued to C.S.M.I., W. C. Morey, B.V.A., to proceed to Wellington on one month's sick leave.

No. 77. Leave.—The undermentioned have been granted leave of absence as stated:—

Lieut. A. M. Green, No. 2 Coy., B.V.A., from 7-4-17 to 9-4-17 inclusive. C.S.M.I., W. C. Morey, A./S.M., B.V.A., for one month sick leave from 7-4-17.

Gunner H. V. Hampton, No. 4 Coy., B.V.A., from 28-3-17 to 20-6-17 on medical certificate.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and officers the Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play a programme of music, this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster commencing at 6-15.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

All gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday morning the 10th instant at 11-30 o'clock.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held in the Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street, on Friday the 13th instant at 6 p.m., (S.T.), The Hon. Mr. Chunilal. V. Mehta, will preside. All the Members of the Association are requested to attend the meeting.

MOTOR CAR-INJURY PROVES FATAL

Mr. A. R. King, the Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Vithu Raghu, a Hindu boy aged 11. The deceased who was the son of a policeman lived in Girgaum Road and he was knocked down by a taxi-car on that road on the 28th March and his right leg was fractured. He was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he was treated for a short time and allowed to go home and was again brought back to the hospital on the 4th instant as he was not treated at home. After treatment he was again taken home. Tetanus set in on the 6th instant and he was taken back to the hospital where he died on Sunday. After recording some evidence the inquiry was adjourned.

"DEESA" PRIZE EXAMINATION FOR PARSI STUDENTS.

With a view to encourage the study of Zoroastrian religion and Parsi history among Parsi students attending Colleges, the Bombay Zoroastrian Jashan Committee have resolved, since the year 1916, to hold a special Examination in these subjects for them.

Prizes will be awarded to the most successful competitors, and certificates will be given to all those candidates who will satisfy the examiners as to their proficiency in the subjects prescribed.

Further details can be had from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Zoroastrian Jashan Committee, No. 4, Cama Street, Hornby Road, Fort.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALAHAMBRA CINEMA.

There was again a change of programme at this Cinema on Saturday when the third instalment of 9,000 ft. of "The Iron Claw" was put on the screen. This episode is most attractive inasmuch as the "Laughing Mask" is accused of murder, and a searching investigation takes place at the palace of that wealthy nobleman Golden, but "Laughing Mask" is not to be found. The unveiling of the mystery is highly sensational and Cinema-goers should not miss this third instalment.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The best attendances yet made to the Japanese season at the Royal Opera House were registered during the past three evenings and the new programme is certain to attract further large audiences to-day. Miss Tenkwa is a remarkable little lady, dancing vivaciously and entertaining in a number of other ways. She has a personality which invests all her conjuring tricks with novelty and surprise, while she gets adequate support from every member of her splendid band of players.

WEST END CINEMA.

Owing to the non-arrival of the later portions of the serial film "The Girl from Frisco" the management of the West End Cinema put on a complete drama for the holiday week-end and so far have done excellent business. The film is called "The Social Buccaneers" and is based on the theory of robbing the rich to help the poor. Many excellent social scenes and some clever dramatic movements make the picture attractive, while the acting is in the safe hands of Mr. J. Warren Kerrigan and Miss Louise Lovely.

PROPOSED "TEACHER'S DIPLOMA."

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In a circular addressed by the Registrar of the University of Bombay, to the heads of Educational Institutions and Inspectors, he has invited their opinions on the desirability of the institution of a Teacher's Diploma and on the suitability of the course outlined by the Syndicate. The opinions have to be submitted before the 12th instant. I hope you will, under the circumstances deem a public discussion of the question desirable and open your columns for the purpose.

In these days of all round progress few will or can deny the usefulness of the institution of professional degrees. This diploma is granted by the Universities of Madras and Calcutta. It is to be wished that the University of Bombay also should bestir itself in the matter. The idea will be most welcome. And we hope that the degree when instituted will be a success.

There is however one feature of the scheme which calls for criticism. It is proposed to make it a post-graduate degree. The reason and the wisdom of this is rather difficult to understand. It is after all to be a professional degree, and the object of the University in instituting a professional degree ought to be to give a thorough professional training therein and develop the necessary qualities. There are other professional degrees granted by the University, such as the the B.E.; B.Ag.; B.Com. and M.B.B.S. None of these is a post graduate degree. I for one do not understand why the Teacher's Degree should be a post-graduate degree. It is true that a certain level of general grounding is necessary, and in this case perhaps a slightly higher level of general knowledge. But all said, is there no other way of giving the required general grounding than the one of making the degree costly? I believe the object can be easily attained by devising suitable courses of study, without lengthening the course to a dreary period of six years after the Matriculation examination. It is particularly so in this case wherein the danger of overcrowding the curriculum is not to be feared. I shall show this in my next letter if this is published.

Is it feared that the B.A. degree will fall into disrepute? Let not the University entertain any such fears. Education is now sufficiently popular among those classes who are expected to take a literary education and they will do so without any indirect compulsion of the sort involved in the proposal under consideration. There is no necessity whatsoever to compel a teacher to be a B.A. first.

The Matriculate can under no circumstances be less than 16 years of age, and granting that that is the average age of the matriculate, a student can get the Teacher's diploma at the age of 22—an age higher than that at which an Englishman might be an M.A., I.C.S.! And yet the possibilities of pitfalls are left out of calculation altogether! This is partly due to the most unnatural, hateful, and vicious system of instruction through a foreign tongue; but it is hardly a state of things that could be viewed with satisfaction. No our students have enough number of years to pass at a college and no addition need be made unless it be absolutely indispensable.

It is a fact that the Education Department does not attract good and really capable men. It is also a fact some undergraduates have made good teachers. Will adding two years to the college course attract good men? Will it not bar the gates of the profession against those who can be good teachers without being graduates? Again, is it not making the career rather costly to equip oneself for? Is it not barring the doors against those who have the willingness to undergo special training but finds not enough to spend after an education that takes six long years to train up a teacher? We complain, in season and out of it, that India is poor; but when sitting to work out schemes of salvation we forget that it is so and proceed on the assumption that everybody's treasure can count lacs. Education is already very costly and to make it more so is a sin against the motherland.

V. H. MEHTA.

Baroda.

REMOVAL OF SHEDS AT HINDU CEMETERY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am quite surprised to observe the silence of the Managing Trustees of the Hindu Cemetery calling for the explanation of the demolition of the two sheds from the said cemetery.

You are aware that one of your correspondents has supported my statements to strengthen the view in your issue on 6th instant giving full description of some sheds which will enlighten the mind of the Hindu public under what circumstances these sheds were demolished. It is now clear that three sheds were built by the leading members of the Telagu Community. Assuming if your correspondent's statement of the first para is true then it is very strange that two members of the Telagu Community were kept ignorant of the demolition of two sheds by the Managing Trustees of the Hindu cemetery though they are on the Board of the Managing Committee of the said cemetery. It is not fair to exclude such persons who had really close touch with the affairs.

I beg to invite the attention of the Managing Trustees of the Hindu Cemetery to the abovementioned facts and to consider the trouble caused by the removal of these sheds.—Yours, etc.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."

FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

AGAINST RESUMPTION OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Reuter's Paris correspondent wiring on Monday March 3 says:—

The National Council of the Socialist Party adopted by 1,549 votes to 1,389, with 34 abstentions, after a long debate, the following order of the day, which will be submitted to the next conference of Socialist delegates of the Entente countries:

In conformity with the general indications given by the National Congress of August 7, and the National Congress of December 1916, the National Council decides that there is no ground for modifying the Order of the Day adopted by the Conference of Socialists of the Allied Countries.

A motion by the minority proposed the modification of this order of the day in favour of the resumption of international relations.

M. Valiere read a document, emanating from the Social Democratic Party in Russia, in favour of the immediate resumption of international relations.

The proposal was opposed by M. Bracke and M. Gaston Levy. M. Bracke declared that if such a modification was introduced into the order of the day the British Socialist Party would refuse to participate in the next conference. He concluded by saying:

We invited the Socialist parties of the Allied countries, proposing to them an Order of the Day drawn up by the Permanent Administrative Commission of the party. We, therefore, must not alter the terms of the Order of the Day. It will be the business of the Conference to modify it if it thinks fit.

After a very long and important discussion the Council adopted by 1,553 votes to 137, a motion declaring that the French section, since the beginning of the war, had given its entire assistance to the national defence, and would continue to give it so long as France continued to be menaced in her existence or her independence. The motion also declared that the French Socialists would endeavour to urge the policy of the country in a direction, excluding all thought of conquest or annexation, while guaranteeing peace and respect for the rights of nations by an international institution materially assuring the maintenance of durable peace.

The Council adhered to the motion adopted and published by the Belgian Labour Party, and finally declared that the conference in which delegates of the party would take part implied no change in the attitude towards the question of the resumption of international relations.

The majority presented a long resolution repudiating the ideas of the Zimmerwald and Kienthal conferences. The resolution was warmly opposed by Zimmerwaldian speakers.

The majority motion was adopted by 1,465 votes to 174, with numerous abstentions, and the sitting then terminated, after certain arrangements had been made regarding the journal "Humanite."

MARVEL OF SURGERY.

AMPUTATED ARM PUT ON AGAIN.

The son of Mr. J. O'Grady, M.P. chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions, who was severely wounded some months ago, has, says the "Central News" provided another instance of the marvels of surgery during the present war.

It was necessary to take one of his arms off, and the surgeon responsible for the operation cut some bone out of the amputated limb, put the arm on again, sewed the tendons together, and now the arm is so well that the patient can use it and is able to lift a cup of tea slowly to his mouth.

The difference between the two arms is that the injured one is about 2½in. shorter than the other.

PRICE OF KEROSINE OIL.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I request you to allow me a little space in the columns of your valuable paper, for publishing a subject, which concerns the interest of the general public specially the poorer classes. The subject is one which claims the attention of the Rulers and the leaders of all communities, whether Hindu, Mohamedan, Christian or any other. I mean, it is the subject of kerosine oil which stands next to salt as a commodity of daily necessity for one and all. When the salt tax was raised, we all know, there was a great hue and cry from every nook and corner of India. There was a hot discussion in the Press, and the National Congress, the Moslem League, and in short the whole Nation with one voice appealed to Government for reduction of the tax. Our beloved Government ever ready to do justice yielded to their request.

Before the out-break of war kerosine-oil refined and red was being sold very cheaply. To meet the requirements of the war the refined oil being largely utilised by the authorities, the companies had to raise the rates and their Agents are selling this at the enhanced rates. But the complaint is about the red oil for which the present rate fixed by the Indo-Burma, Burma Oil and Asiatic Petroleum companies is Rs. 4-14-0 for two tins, while their local Agents sell them at 6-6-0 crediting only Rs. 4-14-0 to the Company and pocketing the balance. Thus there need be no doubt of the fact that they have made enormous profits at the cost of the helpless poor. I am sorry and I am at a loss to understand why no complaints have reached any paper as regards this. I do not believe the Companies' authorities have got the remotest motive of encouraging such practices.

You will confer an everlasting boon on the helpless poor in giving this an early publication.—Yours etc.

THUKARAM B. BOUDADAY.

Davangere, April 6.

MOTHERCRAFT.

A NEW SCHOOL FOR TRAINING INFANT WELFARE WORKERS.

It has been estimated, writes a correspondent in the "Westminster Gazette," that one child out of every nine born in this country never sees its first birthday. Mr. Earnest Williams, Honorary Secretary of the Public Welfare Committee of the London Brotherhood Federation, has calculated that for every nine British soldiers killed while fighting for their country abroad in 1915, twelve little children at home perished in their first year, while at least as many more died before birth.

What is the remedy? One remedy, at least, is the proper exercise of "mothercraft." To promote the application of this remedy a new institution is about to be opened in Trebovir Road, Earl's Court, under the name of the Marlborough School of Mothercraft. The organisers are Miss E. Wheatley, the director, and Miss Winifride Wrench, the Secretary. "A sound knowledge of mothercraft," they say, "is the right of every woman, and should be regarded as a normal part of her education." They set out with the definite purpose of "promoting health in the family and the State." Part of their scheme provides for pioneer work in connexion with the use of clean raw milk, modified by the percentage method.

This will be the first school ever opened in this country in which there are both resident students and resident babies. The training is intended to be practical as well as theoretical. The students will be drawn from—

(1) Women and girls wishing to complete their qualifications for posts as Health Visitors, Superintendents of Infant Welfare Centres and Matrons of Babies' Homes and similar institutions;

(2) Women and girls interested in the welfare of babies and little children, who wish to equip themselves for life in this country or overseas.

It is admitted that one considerable element in infant mortality is ignorance. That is why Infant Welfare Centres have become so important a factor in the national life; why eight hundred have already come into existence and continue to increase at the rate of about twenty a month. The demand for trained workers, however, is in excess of the supply, and quite recently of three hundred vacancies in various parts of the country a hundred had to remain unfilled. And the demand is growing. All people who are engaged in social work are hoping that the country is about to realise, as it has never realised before, the urgency of infant welfare effort. The prime consideration of the State, they insist, should be the health of its children. In London alone, at the present moment, there are 80,000 babies who are beyond the scope of any infant welfare agencies. The call for trained workers is imperative. One may assume that this new school, of which the Duchess of Marlborough is president, will play an exceedingly useful part in a good national undertaking.

EXPLOITING POLAND.

GERMAN METHODS EXPOSED IN HUNGARIAN DIET.

A wireless Press message from Zurich, February 23 says:—

The stenographic report of the proceedings in the Hungarian House of Deputies on February 8 reveals some interesting features of the speeches delivered on that day, which were not included in the telegraphic report circulated from Budapest. One of the deputies of the Independence Party, M. Kelliman, said:

In that part of Poland which is occupied by the Austrians and Hungarians imports are constantly being received from Austria and Hungary for the benefit of the Polish population. It is vastly different with the greater part of Poland which is occupied by the Germans. The Germans do not export from Germany to Poland, but they import from Poland to Germany. The trains which have brought munitions and supplies to the German armies in Poland return to Germany full of furniture and other plunder taken from the people of Poland. The Germans have also removed from Poland enormous quantities of timber. I cannot more effectively illustrate the difference between our conduct in Poland and the conduct of the Germans than by saying that we sent timber from Croatia to be used in various corstructive works in Poland, whereupon the Germans seized this very same timber and sent it to Germany.

M. Rakovsky, another deputy of the Independence Party, said:

The Germans have seized all the pianos in Poland and have taken them back to Germany. There is not a single piano left in that part of Poland which is occupied by the German armies.

Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, replying to these attacks on the Germans, said that it was useless and dangerous to discuss such questions during the war. Count Tisza added that there was no doubt that many mistakes had been committed, but it was advisable to leave all these matters until the end of the war. The debate was then continued by Count Batthyany, who said that the economic *rapprochement* between Germany and Hungary seemed to aim at the economic enfeeblement of Hungary. Turning to the question of Poland, Count Batthyany said:

Although Austrian and Hungarian troops took a leading part in the conquest of Poland, the Germans have seized and monopolised the administration of that country, which they are governing with a conspicuous lack of success. The Germans are systematically maltreating the Poles, in consequence of which the Poles are in a condition of permanent exasperation against us, and we have to share the discredit which the Germans have brought upon the Central Empires.—The "Morning Post."

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THIRD ROUND.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE (3) BEAT PARSI HOCKEY ASSOCIATION (2)

An unforeseen combination of circumstances had brought in the Parsi Hockey Association for the second time in the above knock-out tournament but Dame Fortune never smiled on them and they got a second chastening at the hands of the Grant Medical College team on the Oval on Monday by odd goal in five—the scores being three goals to two in favour of the Medical boys. Judging from the balance of exchanges taken over both periods, the Medicals were undoubtedly the better team—their fast and tricky forward work supported by the brilliant half-back play of Braganza showing mainfest superiority over the spasmodic though at times quite vigorous display of the Parsi team. That the better team had won—not even the most rabid partisan of the Parsi Hockey Association will deny, as with a little more accuracy in shooting, the Medicals would have won by a much bigger margin. The one great mistake which the Parsi half-backs made was that they kept their right-winger Ghandi practically starved from the beginning to the end and but for this the game would have had quite a different aspect. The few openings that Ghandhi got, he made most of them.

Within a couple of minutes from the start Rane scored the first goal as a finishing stroke to a splendid passing bout. The pressure was well-sustained on the Parsi defence and Rane, D'Souza and Wadia lost three open chances by wild shooting. After about fifteen minutes' play, the Parsi forwards made a rally and eventually forced a corner and Kapadia draw level with a low ripping shot which completely beat the Medical custodian. Five minutes later Rane scored the second goal off a pass from Perkins thus securing the lead for the Medicals. Soon after half-time arrived with the scores:—

Medicals ..... 2 goals.
Parsi H. A. ..... 1 goal.

The restast saw the Medicals attacking again but either unnecessary short passing in front of the Parsi goal or wild shooting lost them some fine openings. Subjected to a well-sustained pressure, the Parsi defence developed very creditable tactics in staving off repeated onslaughts on their citadel. Eventually their attacking line made a rally and Ghandhi took the ball down and centred. In the melee that ensued in front of the Medical goal, Smith was penalised for a deliberate foul and a penalty-bully was ordered. Patel scored off the penalty bully—thus drawing level, the scores being two goals all. No further score was registered till the call of full-time—the teams sharing the honours equal.

Play for an extra period of ten minutes was then ordered and the game grew close, fast and exciting. After about four minutes' play Perkins ran down the field and scored the winning point for the Medicals from an extremely difficult angle—perhaps the best goal of the tournament so far. No further goal was registered and the game ended in a win for the Medicals the final scores being:—

Grant Medicals ..... 3 goals.
Parsi H. A. ..... 2 goals.

Mr. Moir of the Bombay Gymkhana and Lieutenant Eveston of the Calcutta Referees' Association supervised the game.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

DEFEAT OF WEST HAM.

FURTHER SUCCESS OF BRENTFORD.

All other performances in yesterday's (March 3) London Combination games were overshadowed by the decisive victory of Crystal Palace over the brilliant West Ham combination, writes "The Referee." Only a month ago the Palace ran the leaders to a goal at Upon Park, but, notwithstanding that, few expected such a comparatively easy win for the Herne Hill players. The winners, however, justly deserved their success, for they played a brilliant game throughout, and were full value for the two points. Another unexpected result was the three clear goals victory of Brentford over Chelsea. There is no doubt that the Stamford Bridge side had shown a marked falling-off in form of late, but few must have expected such an easy win for Brentford.

The Palace certainly deserved its surprising win over West Ham United, for the men played splendid football and made the game most interesting. At the commencement West Ham had slightly the better of the play and Shea opened the scoring for them. But Beech equalised soon after, and the sides were level when half-time arrived. The Palace played up remarkably well in the second half, and Keene and Beech each putting on a goal, a somewhat sensational victory was secured by 3 goals to 1.

Playing clever football throughout, Brentford defeated Chelsea at Griffin Park by 3 goals to 0. Brentford pressed from the start, and at the end of thirty minutes Gregson scored from a pass by Hendren. Just before the interval Keenor gave White the opportunity to increase the lead. Chelsea rallied in the second half, but the home defence extricated itself, and fifteen minutes from the end White put the finishing touch to some close passing, the Middlesex men thus winning easily.

A keen and interesting game between Millwall and Watford at New Cross ended in a draw, each side scoring twice. The visitors opened the scoring after the game had been in progress five minutes, but Davis quickly equalised, and five minutes later the same player obtained a second goal for Millwall. Shortly before the interval, however, Edwards placed Watford on terms. Millwall had the best of the second half, but both goalkeepers were often called upon. Many capital efforts were made to obtain the winning goal.

The Arsenal had a somewhat easy win over Clapton Orient at Highbury, winning by 3 goals to 1 before a company of about four thousand spectators. The defence of the Orient was stubborn, but there was much aimless kicking. Flanagan gave the home side the lead after seventeen minutes' play, which Hardinge increased before the interval. Thirteen minutes before the close of the game Goodman scored the only point gained by the Orient, but Hardinge replied to it almost immediately for the Arsenal.

Tottenham Hotspurs met Luton on the Orient Ground at Homerton before a good attendance, about four thousand spectators being present. The game, which was rather robust, resulted in a win for the Spurs by 3 goals to 2. Simms scored for the visiting team after seven minutes' play and added a second from a penalty. Bassett responded with a fine goal for the North Londoners, and before the interval Clay converted another penalty. In the second half the Spurs had the best of the play, but the game was nearing the close before Clay scored the winning goal.

Queen's Park Rangers played a draw with Fulham on the latter's ground, neither side scoring. Both clubs placed good sides in the field, but it proved to be a singularly tame game. Hoare missed a penalty for Fulham in the first half. In the second period of play the home side were more energetic than their opponents, but were unable to upset the defence of the Rangers.

The meeting of the two Hampshire clubs, Portsmouth and Southampton, at Fratton Park, was productive of a keen contest, victory going to the home side by the narrow margin of 1 goal to 0.

GAEKWAR SUBSCRIBES 70 LAKHS.

ACTIVE PROPAGANDA IN BARODA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, April 8.

A public meeting called by the Subah of Baroda to popularise the War Loan, was held in the Nyaya Mandir Hall. His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar, Colonel Macdonald, the Resident, and Mr. Manubhai, the Dewan, were present. The heads of departments, other officials and a large number of citizens attended. The proceedings commenced with a speech from the Subah, who was followed by several other speakers. The Dewan also spoke.

After the speeches, the meeting appointed a representative committee to organise investments in the War Loan. The proceedings closed with a speech from the Resident, who thanked the Maharaja for having taken war loans of seventy lakhs of rupees, and for his other numerous contributions to the British Government for bringing the war to a successful termination.

F WARD WAR LOAN OFFICE.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES' VISIT.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon accompanied by Messrs. Birkett, Crerar and Cowasji Jehangir visited F Ward Committee's Indian War Loan Office on Saturday, the 7th instant at 6-30 p.m. when they were most cordially welcomed by Dr. S. S. Batliwala, the Chairman and other members of the Committee. Their Excellencies took great interest in hearing the report of the work done by the Committee and expressed great satisfaction at the announcement of Rs. 1,01,500 which had been the total sum subscribed by the public through the Committee from the 21st March to 7th April 1917. His Excellency also expressed satisfaction at the report that a subscription of Rs. 1,500 had been promised by the Manager of the Morarji Mills, as subscription from his Mill employees towards the Loan and hoped that the employees of many other Mills would follow suit.

His Excellency also most sympathetically listened to several difficulties experienced by poor illiterate people, which were enumerated by Dr. Batliwala, as regards the filling in of Postal certificate forms before the issue of the certificate and its non-transferable character and the inability to cash the same at any Post Office other than the Post Office of issue, and expressed his readiness to investigate the matter.

Dr. Batliwala then thanked their Excellencies for the trouble they had taken in visiting his War Loan Office and Mrs. Batliwala presented them with flowers. Their Excellencies after being photographed left for the G Ward Office.

NEW PRESIDENT OF SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

(From our Correspondent.)

Mr. Jamsedji Manekji Antia was elected president at the last meeting of the Surat Municipality. Out of the 20 elected Councillers Mr. Antia secured 17 votes, whereas, Mr. Thakoreram Kapilram secured only 2. The elected Councillers could not have given a better proof, if proof were needed, of their emphatic attitude as regards the demand for the discontinuance of the Municipal Commissioner—a demand which the ex-president did not support. People here are not satisfied with the vague answer that was vouchsafed to the Hon. Mr. Parekh at the last sessions of the Legislative Council. They believe, not without justification, that they are entitled to know what particular improvements the Municipal Commissioner has effected so as to justify his continuance.

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Hon. Rajkumar Girzanandan Sing of Sheohar Raj, Muzafferpur Dist., writes on 8-1-17:—"I am really quite *surprised* at your *wonderful* proficiency in your *predictions*."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, April 10th 1917.

THE SLAVE MARKET.

It is not surprising that the hideous details of the case of the murder of a prostitute to which we referred in these columns on Friday, and the grave social problem which they raise, have given rise to considerable public discussion, an indication of which is provided by the few letters on the subject, out of many received, appearing in our columns. It is gratifying that the subject seems to have roused the conscience of the public, as we hoped it would be roused. But there is a danger that, as is so often the case when questions of social evils are raised, of people running into extravagance in their worthy desire to cleanse the community of its moral diseases. It is essentially necessary in a matter of this sort, if any good is to be achieved, to keep on certain defined lines and not to embark on any attempt by drastic laws to order other peoples' lives as we would have them ordered; and to preserve any movement, started for the amelioration of present conditions, from the danger of being regarded by the general public as a mere prudish campaign engineered by well-meanin faddists. We cannot expect to achieve the millennium by confiding the care of the morals of the public to the police o to public societies of busybodies. Th National Vigilance Association in Eng land, of which Mr. Antia would like to see a replica in Bombay,—and we would not discourage the idea,—was regarde with suspicion by the public until left off trying to look after the publi morals and settled down to work as society for the protection of the weak and the rescue of the fallen from lives of enforced degradation. That is the task with which we have to grapple in Bombay where such condition flourish to an extent which we should think is hardly exceeded in any part of the world. The first problem before us is that of preventing the deliberate enslavement, no matter by what means of women and young girls.

In view of the notorious facts, it seems to us impossible that the Government can ignore the general feeling that some action in this particular matter should be taken without any delay and we feel that the first step towards an effective attempt to deal with the evil should be the appointment of such a representative committee as we have already suggested. Such a committee should have its terms of reference laid down on very clear lines and they should carefully avoid anything in the nature of an embarcation on work which should be left to the enterprise of private philanthropy. There are certain evils notoriously existent, the abolition of which is feasible and must be desired by every decent and humane person. Women are bought and sold and forced to live lives of slavery in conditions of the utmost degradation and misery. Children are decoyed, kidnapped or bartered and apprenticed to lives of shame in establishments which flourish under the noses of authority. These are things which can and must be mended. We are bound to suppose that, as things stand, the police are powerless to prevent a great deal, at any rate, of what is going on. The law must be strengthened and they must have the power to exterminate this wickedness from our midst. I prostitution is a necessary evil we must, at least, make sure that not a single woman is forced to pursue such a profession except of her own entire free will and that no child is deliberately brought up to it from years of tenderness. So long as the law ignores the existence of the brothel such atrocities will continue and it is only by taking the matter in hand on this basis that they can be ended. We are aware of all there is to be said in regard to the dangers of blackmail, if the police are given powers of entry and inspection of places of this character which they do not at present possess, but short of that there is no way of penetrating the veil behind which these horrors are hidden. There are plenty of opportunites of blackmail we have no doubt under the present unregulated conditions and, to our mind, blackmail would have less chances of flourishing, if the responsibility of detecting these abuses were laid upon the police or some other constituted authority under a really efficient law.

In the meanwhile, there are certain scandals mentioned by some of our correspondents which can and ought to be put a stop to immediately. We allude to the open practice of prostitution which has turned certain thoroughfares in Bombay into streets of ill-fame and made them a disgrace and a reproach to any decent civilised city. We first alluded to this matter more than three years ago but the state of things is, if anything, worse now than it was then. It is a matter with which the police can easily deal and it is as amazing as it is discreditable that they have not done so. As one of our correspondents points out, for one policeman who skilfully detects a possible crime there are a score who freely fraternise with the odious creatures who carry on a disgusting profession in the public thoroughfare and carry the practice of solicitation on behalf of their female clientèle to an extreme which reaches the verge of intimidation. The spectacle, too, which can be seen night after night in a certain quarter, of half-clad women sitting on the roadside shrieking out ribald solicitations to those passing is one which should be abolished once and for all. This sort of thing has long since ceased to be tolerated in Calcutta where the police found their powers strong enough to deal with the evil. The sooner it is brought to an end in Bombay the better. If prostitution must be tolerated as a necessary evil let us at least make an end of the public incitements and disgraceful flauntings which must inevitably propagate its growth and thus help to increase its horrors.

THE CEYLON RIOTS SCANDAL.

One of the most unfortunate effects of the Empire's pre-occupation with the war has been the gradual weakening of Parliamentary control over the Government in power,—with the result that in not a few of the outlying parts of the Empire, as well as in the mother country itself, the "men on the spot" have had a free hand in discarding the best traditions of British statesmanship, whenever it has suited their purpose. The most outstanding example of this tendency has been the attitude adopted by the Colonial Office with regard to the Ceylon riots of June 1915, no less than the action taken by the Ceylon Government itself. Sufficient evidence has been forthcoming to warrant the impression that no occurrence of modern times has been so grossly misinterpreted and mishandled and that seldom have the authorities so hopelessly blundered into a line of action that resulted in un necessary and unjustifiable loss of many human lives, not to speak of the harassment to which hundreds of innocent persons were subjected. It is possible that the impression may be wrong. But it has to be proved to be wrong. And the indictment that is made against the Colonial Office is that, in spite of the most circumstantial evidence demonstrating the clearest necessity of a searching inquiry into the horrors that were allowed to go on during those hundred days in Ceylon, it has obstinately persisted in its wholly un-British attitude of refusing such an enquiry with the obvious though ignoble motive of shielding the "men on the spot" in Ceylon who have stood charged of as great a blunder as any ever committed by a responsible Government.

It is unfortunate that the British public has not realised how serious is the blow to British prestige which the attitude adopted by Mr. Bonar Law, as the Colonial Secretary, in refusing an enquiry, has inflicted. The danger with which a persistence in this attitude is fraught is brought home by the publication of a book entitled "A Hundred Days in Ceylon under Martial Law in 1915," written by Mr. Armand de Souza, the editor of the "Ceylon Morning Leader." The importance and value of this book as an impartial and true presentation of the happenings which it records are enhanced by the fact that the writer, who is a British Indian subject, resident for over thirty years in Ceylon,—was, according to his own admission, deeply impressed by the stories of a conspiracy which were recklessly circulated on the occasion of the disturbances between the Buddhists and the Coast Moors in June 1915 and that, until the cardinal facts were disclosed in February, 1916, by the publication of the Sinhalese Committee's memorial to Mr. Bonar Law, he lent a general support to the administration of Sir Robert Chalmers. It was the perusal of the memorial that opened his eyes to the truth about the riots and he has since been at great pains to collect and collate facts conerning the riots which he now presents in his book. He does not pretend that the truth has been demonstrated. What he insists upon, however,—and that is the only relevant point for the present,—is that the facts he presents make a prima facie case which demands an urgent and comprehensive enquiry. And from this point of view he is right in describing Mr. Bonar Law's attitude in the matter as illogical. Mr. Bonar Law has been repeatedly questioned whether he is aware of these allegations and he has always repeated the stereotyped and vague reply that he has no reason for believing them to be true. This attitude is not merely illogical. It is unstalesmanlike and amazing, in view of the fact that there is abundant material for enquiry which he has chosen to ignore for no valid reasons, most of the statements in the Sinhalese memorial being recorded in the form of sworn affidavits or tendered by responsible persons. How long is this attitude to be persisted in? As Mr. de Souza says, "the people of Ceylon do not forget, and the Censor's prohibition of any discussion in the Press merely aggravates and exaggerates their bitterness." Is it wise to let this, feeling of bitterness take its own course? As "India" points out,

> it is quite true that a religious collision, which would have been dealt with in India as an ordinary incident of administration, was treated as a rebellion. For three months after the riots were over, and the last suspicion of trouble had finally passed away, the island remained under martial law, which was of so rigorous a character that men were "liable to be shot at sight," and were so shot, if seen outside their homes within certain hours, or outside their villages at any hour.

And the only conviction which the perusal of Mr. de Souza's book must bring to the mind of a dispassionate and disinterested reader is that the recourse to this policy of "panic and perversity" was altogether un-called for. That being so, the case for enquiry to meet the ends of justice is as clear as it is overwhelming. "A refusal, even to enquire where a wrong is plain," as Mr. de Souza urges, "cuts the Eastern mind adrift from all its anchorages, and leaves it a prey to a state of bewilderment, which is as cruel as it is dangerous."

Notes of the Day.

An Unsuitable Appointment.

A report has been published in certain vernacular papers that Mr. Peter de Quadros is to be appointed acting Fifth Judge of the Small Causes Court when Mr. Billimoria goes on leave shortly. It is to be hoped that it is not true. It would be indeed unfortunate if the Government were to add another to the series of blunders which have been committed in regard to appointments to the Bench of this Court. Mr. de Quadros, we have every reason to think, is a most estimable gentleman, much respected by those who know him, but as a pleader his practice has been mainly in the police courts and we see no reason whatever for seeking among the practitioners of the Criminal courts for an acting judge of the Small Causes Court, when there are notoriously practitioners of standing and proved merit in that Court undoubtedly fitted to sit on the Bench as Fifth Judge. The class of cases that come before the Fifth Judge eminently require to be dealt with by a lawyer who has acquired in the Court as a practioner experience both in the law and the practice which governs them. The suggested appointment would create an impression that the Bar of the Court to which the appointent is to be made has been deliberately passed over. What would be said if a practioner of the Small Causes Court were appointed to an acting Presidency Magistrateship? We do not know whether the report that the decision to make this appointment has been taken is well-founded, but, if it is, we trust it is not too late to have it rescinded and a more suitable selection made.

Holland's Amazing Action.

If it were not for the frequent indications that the Dutch Government has given of its pro-German tendencies, we might be amazed at their extraordinary refusal to permit the entry of armed merchantmen into the harbours of Holland. The decision is, of course one of great gravity for it constitutes a direct aid to the campaign of submarine piracy. To treat an armed merchantman as a belligerent in the face of Germany's deliberate policy of torpedoing merchantmen at sight is indefensible on any ground of ordinary logic, let alone international law. It is hardly possible that Great Britain can accept such a decision and it remains to be seen what steps the Imperial Government will take to bring the ministers of Queen Wilhelmina to a more reasonable frame of mind. Possibly they are intimidated by the thought of what might happen to their country if they run counter to German interests. But they have, perhaps, as much to fear from England, which can, on such grounds, and possibly may, extend the blockade to the Dutch coasts as an act of retaliation.

A Welcome Sign of the Times.

The mutual fraternising of the leaders of the Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Arya communities of the Punjab at their respective communal gatherings of Easter week, is significant of the new spirit abroad in the land. The Punjab, in particular, has provided for long an unhappily congenial ground for the growth of sectional misunderstandings and animosities among the leading communities of the province, the Aryas having been at logger-heads with the Muslims, Sikhs and Sanatarists, and each of the latter with the rest of their neighbours. These differences and misunderstandings have been a stumbling block in the way of progress of each of these great communities and of the people of the Punjab as a whole. One, therefore, learns with a sigh of relief that leaders of various sections are coming to perceive the suicidal character of the petty bickerings and antagonisms that have held sway so long and are earnest about remedying matters. The attendance of Moslem, Sikh and Arya leaders at one another's conferences will go a great way to engender good-will and feelings of brotherliness among the members of these communities outside the conference pandals. The Congress Session at Lucknow last year set the seal of amity among Hindus and Muslims all over India and communities like the Aryas, Sikhs and Sanatanists, have done well to follow suit in the interests of the common national weal.

Light in the Home.

It is three years since that earnest and persevering lady, Mrs. S. Nikambe, launched into existence her "Institution for Married Ladies," having for its object the bringing of more sweetness and light into the homes of young married women, particularly Hindus, by providing facilities for them to acquire knowledge of useful and fine arts in the intervals of domestic duties. Mrs. Nikambe, whose annual report is before us, has certainly reason to congratulate herself on the success of her pioneer institution, for not only have her education classes won well-deserved popularity, but they have paved the way for the starting of similar "home classes" for the benefit of females, by the Social Service League, the Seva Sadan, etc. That classes of the type started by Mrs. Nikambe are supplying a long-felt want must be obvious to all who know the peculiar customs prevailing among Hindus,—and Mahomedans also. Once their girls are married, no matter at how early an age, there is an end to their education. Rarely do their parents or husbands provide further facilities for acquiring modern culture. Mrs. Nikambe's classes and similar classes started in Bombay instruct these young ladies in the rudiments,—and higher stages also, if needed,—of reading, writing, science and arts, so as to equip them better to face and enjoy the life before them. It is to be trusted every support will be forthcoming to push forward the movement in this city.

The First Torpedo.

The "Westminster Gazette" recalls the interesting fact that the United States had much to do with the early development of the torpedo, which Germany claimed the right to use at will against ships of the Republic. Robert Fulton, who led the way in steamship and submarine construction a century ago, devised a primitive form of torpedo, the secret of which he offered to the United States Government, by whom it was refused as too inhumane for use by a civilised Power. England refused the invention on similar grounds, but the United States found it expedient to change their view during the Civil War, when the "spar," or "outrigger" torpedo was largely used, but with small effect. The Confederate ironclad "Albemarle," sunk in Roanoke River in October, 1864, is believed to have been the first vessel actually destroyed by a torpedo. The Whitehead torpedo, the inventor of which was an Englishman, was, however, the father of the deadly modern submarine weapon.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency visited the Colaba Hospital yesterday morning.

Their Excellencies visited the Commercial Gymkhana yesterday afternoon and afterwards went on to see the Y.M.C.A. Huts on the Cooperage.

YEOTMAL DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT ON HOME RULE IDEAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

DARWHA, April 9.

The second Yeotmal District Conference at Darwha resumed its sittings on Sunday evening and passed several resolutions. The eleventh resolution condemned the Risley Circular. The speakers dwelt on the mischief caused or likely to be caused by the erroneous policy of the educational authorities. The thirteenth resolution appointed a committee of seven to enquire into educational needs, record grievances and adopt measures for the removal of the same.

On Monday morning after the usual thanksgiving, the President in his concluding remarks observed that he was pleased with the enthusiasm and work of the people of the district, who had already established a reputation for putting forth systematic and strenuous efforts for the uplift of their district. He emphatically asserted that Home Rule was the ideal of every one, be he a Moderate or Nationalist. He appealed to the audience to work for the achievement of the same by mixing more freely with the villagers, investigating their needs and working for redressing their grievances.

The proceedings terminated at twelve with the singing of "Bandemataram" and cheers for the King-Emperor.

SIKH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

L-G'S. EXHORTATION TO SIKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 7.

The tenth session of the Sikh Educational Conference, the third session of the Sanatan Dharma Sammelan and the anniversary of Anjuman Humayat Islam are being held at Lahore. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor with Sir Valentine Chirol attended for a short time the Anjuman and the Sikh Conference meetings to day and addressed the audience a few words of exhortation, asking the Mahomedan and Sikh communities to remove the taunt of backwardness in education. Addressing the Sikh Conference his Honour said that the Khalsa community has proved their mettle in the field of battle and as industrious husbandmen. They have won their laurels both in the art of war and peace and it was now for them to distinguish themselves in the art of administration by equipping themselves intellectually for it. His Honour then announced the Jagir grants that had been awarded to several Sikh gentlemen.

GAUD SARASWAT CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT ON COMMUNAL UNITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIBAG, April 7.

The 8th Session of the United Gaud Saraswat Brahmin Conference met at Alibag to-day at 4 p.m., under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Wagle of Indore. It was attended by about 200 delegates. Rao Bahadur Kamat, Chairman of the Reception Committee, warmly welcomed the delegates and urged that sub-sections among Gauds were due to territorial distinctions and must be done away with as early as possible along with the differences between Gauds and Dravids. The President advocated all-round progress and suggested the formation of centres in Bombay, Upper India and the Southern Deccan for doing practical work towards the advancement of the community.

A BOMB EXPLOSION AT GEILA BAZAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARISAL, April 9.

News has been received of a bomb explosion at Geila Bazar, about 30 miles from the town. No loss of life is reported. The Magistrate and Superintendent of Police have proceeded for enquiry.

BRITISH PROGRESS NEAR YPRES.

ON A FRONT OF 3000 YARDS.

ENEMY LINES BROKEN AT MANY POINTS.

MORE SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 9.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night reports:—We have made considerable progress on a front of 3,000 yards northward of Louerval. We entered the enemy's lines at a number of points including one south-east of Ypres taking prisoners.

Our aeroplanes carried out several day and night bombing raids dropping large quantities of explosives on the aerodromes, transport and battery in action. They destroyed three hangers, hit a group of buildings in the neighbourhood of the aerodrome, opened successful machine-gun fire on hostile trains and destroyed a kite balloon.

ARTILLERY FIRING BETWEEN SOMME AND AISNE.

TWO ENEMY POSITIONS OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 8.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 9.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports intermittent artillery firing and patrol encounters between the Somme and the Aisne. In the region of Lombartzyde our troops penetrated at two points the enemy positions and found numerous German corpses in the trenches wrecked by our fire.

Enemy surprise attacks in the regions of Celles and Largitzen in Alsace were easily repulsed with losses.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON SOMME.

ENEMY BOMBARDMENT OF RHEIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 9.

Last night's French communiqué reported violent artillery duel in a certain sector between the Somme and the Aisne and in the Champagne.

The Germans on Saturday fired 1,200 shells into Rheims and killed one and wounded four civilians.

COTTON EXPORTATIONS.

A REGULAR SERVICE OF STEAMERS BEING ARRANGED FOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 9.

In the House of Commons Sir Chiozza Money said that the total prohibition of cotton exportations was not contemplated. The Shipping Controller was endeavouring to arrange a regular service of steamers the capacity of which would be made known quite frankly to the members of the cotton trade in order that they might enter into commitments accordingly.

FACTORY LABOUR IN INDIA.

SUGGESTION FOR SHORTENING HOURS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April 9.

In the House of Commons Mr. Haslam suggested that Mr. Chamberlain should make representations to the Indian Government in favour of shortening the hours of work in Indian factories so that children under nine should not be allowed to work six hours daily and that women should not work for longer hours than were permitted in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Chamberlain replied:—On the information before me I see insufficient reason to adopt the suggestion but I am alive to the importance of the subject and shall continue to give it a careful attention.

ITALIAN SUCCESS IN TRIPOLI

5000 REBELS DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, April 8.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 9.

An official communiqué says:—We attacked and completely defeated 5,000 rebels on the 5th instant at Lorania Oasis in Tripoli. Two-hundred enemy were killed and valuable booty was captured. Our casualties were very slight.

BRITISH PROGRESS NEAR YPRES.

PANAMA TO ASSIST U. S. UNRESERVEDLY.

ENEMY DESTROYERS TORPEDOED.

EFFICIENCY OF BRITISH AEROPLANES.

ALL RECORD FOR SPEED AND SKILL BROKEN.

GERMAN INABILITY TO COPE WITH IT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 9.

Mr. Beach Thomas describes the aeroplanes on both sides on the western front, as travelling at breathless speed practically without noise. All records for speed and skill have been broken by the British machine, which destroyed five enemy aeroplanes in one fight. The art of high diving has increased immeasurably, machines descend like plummet from 16,000 feet to bomb a train, set fire to a balloon, or fusillade a body of troops. Firing at small objects on the ground is practised daily like tent pegging. So quickly do divers come and go, that riflemen often are too astonished to fire till the machine has disappeared. The German authorities complain bitterly of the failure of their infantry to fire on such occasions.

THE BRITISH FLYING CORPS.

GROWTH OF SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.
Received 3-45 p.m., April 9.

Reuter's correspondent with British Headquarters discussing the British and German aerial casualties particularised in last night's communiqué, draws attention to the conservative policy of the Flying Corps in calculating enemy losses. He is impressed by the fact that our machines are fighting over the enemy territory, some even fifty miles behind the front line. This is essential in order not to interfere with the artillery and photographic work closer in.

The correspondent proceeds to show that the whole doctrine on which the British air service works is one of bold offensive. An important feature of this is bombing which necessitates invading an enemy zone and courting attacks. The correspondent dismisses as altogether misleading the possible impression of the German predominance in the air. Quite contrary is the case.

It is acknowledged that the enemy service since the battles of the Somme has been much improved in efficiency and boldness, but our airmen are confident of their ability to demoralise the Boche flyers. The correspondent reminds the public that though the number of losses is apparently increasing, the growth of service is probably in a considerably greater ratio. He points out that it is very seldom that a German aeroplane is brought down in our ground and the moral of this is exceptionally obvious.

BLOCKADE DISILLUSIONS GERMANY.

NINETY NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS SINCE FEB 1.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, April 8.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 9.

The "Petit Parisien" publishes an interview with Lord Robert Cecil in connection with the submarine war. Lord Robert Cecil said:—

"This blockade is a complete avowal of Germany's weakness and a proof that she has really abandoned the hope of ever obtaining a favourable decision on land. Furthermore it indicates that she is aware of the impossibility of successfully disputin the Allied mastery on the seas."

Lord Robert Cecil admitted that the mercantile losses were important but they were less serious than Germany had anticipated. The Allies were accustomed to talk about many victims of Teutonic piracy but they did not talk of the pirates' losses.

"Although I am unable to give particulars of the enemy losses," Lord Robert Cecil said, "I can state that between February 21st and April 1st forty-nine engagements occurred between the British forces and the pirates and since February 1st the total of fights is over ninety.

ENEMY DESTROYER TORPEDOED.

ANOTHER SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

BRILLIANT BRITISH RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 9.

The Admiralty says:—Naval seaplanes during the night of 7—8 bombed the Zeebrugge mole and naval and military aeroplanes attacked the ammunition dumps at Ghent and Bruges. All returned safely.

The same night off Zeebrugge we torpedoed two destroyers. One sank. The fate of the other is uncertain. It was severely damaged. We had no casualties.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS IN PETROGRAD.

RESOLUTION ON DEMOCRATIC PARLIAMENTARY REPUBLIC.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, April 8.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 9

The Congress of the Constitutional Democratic Party which is a strong political organisation has opened. The President appealed for support for the provisional government until the convocation of the Constituent Assembly. After the speakers had advocated renunciation of party principle favouring a constitutional monarchy the Congress unanimously passed a resolution that Russia should be a democratic and parliamentary republic. Adherence to the watchword of war until final victory was proposed and a sympathetic reference made to the Allies and the entry of the United States into the war.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS ON BALKAN FRONT.

TAKE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO NEW GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 9.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters at Salonika says:—All the Russian troops on the Balkan front have acclaimed the result of the revolution and taken the oath of allegiance to the provisional government.

All ranks are unanimous that their first duty is to defeat the enemy. Their warlike zeal has been stimulated by the knowledge that victory alone can perpetuate new liberty.

HUNGARY'S HOPES ON RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

EXPECTS RECOMPENSE FOR HER DEEDS AND PRIVATIONS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

BERNE, April 8.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 9.

Count Tisza states in the course of a remarkable outspoken article in the newspaper "Budapest Igazmondo" that events in Russia have awakened hope in Hungary that she will receive worthy recompense for her deeds and privations. Such reward must be a true and lasting peace which we are always ready to realise. Nevertheless people must be prepared to suffer as hitherto. The last harvest was worse than ever.

RUSSIAN STAND IN GALICIA.

ROUMANIANS REPEL ATTACKS IN MONASTIRKA-KACHENUL REGION.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

AMSTERDAM, April 8.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 9.

A wirless Russian official communiqué says:—We repulsed two attacks southeast of Brzezany. The Roumanians repelled the offensive in the region of Monastirka-Kachenul.

RUSSIAN TROOPS LANDED NEAR SAMSUN.

TURKISH OBSERVATION POST BURNT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 9.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—One of our torpedo-boats landed troops at the mouth of the river Terme eastward of Samsun and burned a Turkish observation post.

The same torpedo-boat captured ten schooners with valuable cargoes and brought them to Trebizond. One of our submarines sank a schooner in the Gulf of Bosphorus.

AMERICAN MAN-POWER.

GREAT ARMY FOR EUROPE.

TWO MILLION MEN IN TWO YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 9.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 9.

The War legislation will be submitted to the Congress during the present week.

It is increasingly apparent that the Government contemplates sending an army to Europe. Three million grenades have been ordered and steel helmet has been adopted. The General Staff contemplates an army of two million men in two years.

DR. WILSON'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT POINCARE.

OPPOSITION TO PITILESS GERMAN IMPERIALISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 9.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 9.

President Wilson has replied to President Poincare thanking him for his congratulations on the attitude of the United States, which they have been forced to adopt in opposition to pitiless German imperialism.

GERMAN INTERNED SHIPS.

SEIZED AND CREW ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HAVANA, April 9.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 9.

Three interned German ships at Havana, two at Cienfuegos and one at Santiago, have been siezed and their crews arrested.

ITALY'S MESSAGE TO UNITED STATES.

APPLAUSE AND ADMIRATION FOR ENTRY INTO WAR.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

ROME, April 8.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 9.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to Mr. Lansing conveying the applause and admiration with which the whole Italian nation has greeted the entry of the United States into the war. In a bitter struggle for the welfare of modern civilisation for which Italy and her Allies are straining every nerve, it was felt that the North American Republic would not fail us as she has alway been faithful to the deathless principles of liberty and justice which the Federal Government has once again so triumphantly proclaimed.

HOLLAND AND GREAT BRITAIN.

NO ARMED MERCHANTMEN TO BE IN DOUCH PORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 8.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 9.

The Dutch Government has finally informed the British Government that it will not allow armed merchantmen to enter the Dutch ports. It is not known what steps Great Britain will now take. The matter has formed the subject of a grave discussion between Great Britain and Holland.

RELEASE OF DUTCH GRAIN VESSELS AT HALIFAX.

NOT TO TOUCH AT BRITISH PORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 8.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 9.

The Dutch Government has informed Great Britain that it adheres to the decision not to admit armed merchantmen to Dutch ports. In the meantime Britain has agreed to release the Dutch grain vessels at Halifax and allow them to proceed home without touching at a British port.

PANAMA'S ENTRY INTO WAR.

UNRESERVED ASSISTANCE TO U-S.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PANAMA, April 9.
Recd. 2-20 p. m. April 9.

The President has issued a proclamation stating that Panama will unreservedly assist the United Staes particularly in the defence of the Canal

EXEQUATURS OF GERMAN CONSULS.

CANCELLED BY PANAMA'S PRESIDENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PANAMA, April 9.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., April 9.

The President has cancelled the exequaturs of all German consuls.

SOUTH AMERICA ON U. S. INTERVENTION.

FEELING IN SMALLER REPUBLICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., April 9.

Telegrams from Reuter's correspondents at *Rio Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago* and Lima show that South America is greatly excited over the intervention of America, Cuba and Panama in the war and also over the torpedoing of the Parana.

The Chilean press believes that Chile will shortly be obliged to act against Germany.

The Peruvian press considers that South America must act jointly against submarinism.

The Argentine press thinks the situation very grave. It is opined that Cuba will act most usefully in destroying the pirates' lairs in the Antilles.

PANIC IN CHICAGO'S WHEAT PIT.

GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, April 9.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 9.

The panic in Chicago wheat pit resulted from prompt Government action to safeguard the world's supply of food. The panic was due to the report of the Department of Agriculture, that severe weather had reduced the winter crop by 50,000,000 bushels. Fortunately the production of rye is a record one of 169 million bushels. The farmers are sowing maize in damaged wheatfields.

The Belgian Relief Commissioner, Mr. Hoover has been appointed to preside over the Committee to investigate.

SINKING OF THE PARANA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RIO JANEIRO, April 9.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., April 9.

The whole Brazilian press demands reprisals for the sinking of the Parana. The Germans in Rio Janeiro are being actively watched, especially those on the interned ships. The German minister had a prolonged interview with the Foreign Minister to whom he asserted that the Parana was sunk by a mine, but the Government is satisfied that she was tropedoed and is now considering its action.

ARREST OF 24 MORE GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, April 9.
Received 3-45 p.m., April 9.

Twenty-four more Germans have been arrested including a former head of the Sayville wireless concern.

LONDON LETTER.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

REDUCED BANK OF ENGLAND RATE.

BRITISH DYE INDUSTRY.

LANCASHIRE AND INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Although old fashioned financiers are prejudiced against any such development, there are ominous signs that the idea of a double scale of money rates in the city, one for borrowers abroad and another for those at home, is taking root in high quarters. It will be remembered that when I first drew attention to the suggestion it was prompted by the high rates of interest at which the Government was borrowing at home under the influence of rates forced by the necessity of controlling foreign exchanges. During the week the Bank of England reduced the rate at which it was allowing for advances from other banks by one half per cent. making it four and a half per cent., in the case of clearing banks and four to four and a half per cent. in the case of others. It is difficult to see any specific reason at the moment for this unless it was a move in the direction I have mentioned above, with a view of lightening the cost of the war. Should the movement develop and gather strength, it will be one of the most important of business reforms prompted by the war, and one that is likely to have after effects of a far reaching and beneficent character.

The huge subscriptions to the War Loan continue to influence the stock markets and it is not likely that attention will be directed to other forms of investment get awhile. At the same time the excellent news from the two chief seats of war where our troops are engaged, added to the apparent failure so far of the German submarine campaign, keeps up the spirits of the few members present and prices are well maintained. Slight improvements have been marked in the prices of Consols and War Loans, and other gilt-edge securities throughout the list have been firm. Home Rails have been a comparatively weak and neglected market for reasons I deal with later in this letter. An interesting event was the visit of Mr. Lloyd George to the Stock Exchange on Thursday last in the interest of war work. He certainly was the most active person there during the week.

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

The results of the working of the British railways for 1916 are now issued to the public, but it is quite impossible to deal with them as one would in peace time, for much that is there revealed must be withheld from the public while the conditions of Government control, the huge carriage of war munitions and soldiers for which the companies are only indirectly paid by special terms, and other abnormal conditions handicap the financial analyst. It will be remembered that when the Government took over control they adjusted the whole matter by guaranteeing the net earnings of the various lines at the level of 1913, less twenty-five per cent. of the original five shillings war bonus granted to employees coming under the railway conciliation scheme. But other concessions as regards remuneration have since been made to railway servants generally, and so far as one can judge companies are now receiving the same net earnings as in 1913, less about one-sixteenth of the total cost of the additional wage bill arising from the granting of the war bonuses.

Investors in Home Railway stocks may sleep with easy consciences so far as the war is concerned for no business undertakings are rendering greater service than are the railway companies, while they are sacrificing an appreciable profit. In 1913 the profits of twenty-five leading companies of Great Britain yielded the equal of an average dividend of about five and a half per cent. while those for last year were scarcely over five per cent. Railway stocks have been a very quiet and featureless market in the Stock Exchange recently. The fact of the matter is that there is considerable reason for diffidence with regard to these securities owing to the uncertainty regarding developments after the war. In the first place there is always a possibility, if not a probability of some form of nationalisation. During the war the wages of railway servants have been raised and it is a question whether it will be possible to lower them again; while fares which have also been raised will probably have to be reduced.

INDIA'S WAR GIFT.

The magnificent offer of India to subscribe one hundred millions towards the cost of the great European war is looked upon in this country as a culminating example of that spirit of loyalty to the Empire and interest in the fight for the freedom of the World, that has been the characteristic of your country throughout this historic struggle. It also comes as a welcome proof of the prosperity that India is now enjoying and the equanimity with which you look to the immediate future; for none know better than business men at home that such an offer a year or two years ago would have been economically out of

Continued on page 6.

NEXT INDIAN CONGRESS.

TO MEET AT CALCUTTA.

DEPUTATION TO PROCEED TO ENGLAND.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was held here yesterday afternoon. Besides the Bengal representatives, 16 others from different provinces attended the meeting. There were five representatives from Bombay, including Mr. Tilak and Mr. Khaparde, four from Madras, two from Berar, two from Bihar and three from the United Provinces, while the Punjab, Burma and Central Provinces were unrepresented.

It was resolved to hold the next Congress at Calcutta and that a deputation of eight members should go to England before the end of May to prepare the ground for the acceptance of the Self-Government resolution adopted at the Lucknow Congress.

MOSLEMS SIKHS AND HINDUS FRATERNISE.

CORDIAL FEELINGS AT COMMUNAL CONFERENCES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 9.

At the Anjuman Himayat Islam Conference *Prince Hamidulla Khan of Bhopal* laid the foundation-stone of the Islamia College mosque and donated Rs. 10,000 to *its funds. The President, Raja Daljit* Singh, and other leaders of the Sikh Conference paid a visit to the Anjuman Conference, which latter reciprocated by *an exchange of visit. The Maharaja of* Darbhanga also visited the Sikh Conference and donated Rs. 2,000. In response *to an appeal for national funds about* a lakh and forty thousand were promised, *the donors including many Sikh ladies and* a European lady. A resolution urging the establishment of night schools for the education of Sikh agriculturists was carried with enthusiasm and an undertaking was received to start forty such schools during the year.

NADUVAT-UL-ULEMA.

MR. JUSTICE ABDUR RAHIM ON MUSLIM RENAISSANCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 7.

The 16th session of the Naduva-ul-Ulema was held to-day, Maulvi Syed Shah Suleman Sahib Phulwari of Patna presiding.

Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim delivered his address as Chairman of the Reception Committee. He said the aim of the Ulema was to stimulate and develop the spiritual energy of Islam in the Musalmans of this country. He also said that they ought to have in each Presidency at least one Madrassa where the highest teachings of theology and Muslim history could be acquired and researches carried on in the arts and sciences developed by the Arabs in Arbia, Spain and Africa, and in India by the Persians and Moghals. He appealed to his co-religionists to take a more active part them they have hitherto done in the amelioration of the submerged classes and other philanthrophic movements.

THE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your crorespondent, Feeble Voice, *whose letter you publish this morning, has* made a very inaccurate statement about my academic status. "Feeble Voice" says, "Mr. Antia, holding Degrees in Literature only, has been teaching general principles of Economics ever since his appointment; he was entrusted with the teaching of *Regional Geography for a time, of which,* judged from his degrees, he should be expected to know absolutely nothing; again he was entrusted with lectures on Indian Economic History, which, previous to his *lectures on it, must have attracted* him only as it attracts every patriotic but busy *Indian.*" I hope you will allow me to point out that although I have taken the *M. A. Degree of the Bombay University in* "Languages," I also took, among other things the Economics Tripos at Cambridge. Geography is one of the subjects prescribed for this Tripos. I also did post-graduate research work in Indian *Economic History at Cambridge.*—Yours, etc.

M. J. ANTIA.

9th April.

[We publish he above letter as it contains a personal explanation. But we cannot insert any more letters dealing with the *controversy regarding the College of* Commerce.—Editor.]

SIND PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

SHIKARPUR, (Sind) April 9.

The second day's sitting of the Provincial Conference took place in the afternoon and lasted five hours. Eight resolutions were passed. The resolution on self-Government, proposed by Hon. Mr. Harchandrai and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri and supported by seven others, was carried amidst much enthusiasm. Other resolutions advocated legislation to the final and unconditional abolition of the system of indentured labour, removal of grievances of third class passengers, appointment of an Idaian selected from the Sind Bar as one of the Additional Judicial Commissioners of Sind, the raising of the period of Settlement to 60 years, the necessity of extending, wherever possible, facilities for teaching Koran to Mahomedans, and Hindu Scriptures to Hindus, the Swadeshi vow, and a protest to Government not to disallow questions in Legislative Councils without sufficient grounds.

In the evening the Sind Home Rule League Conference was held in the same paadal.

MR. POLAK'S SPEECHES.

Mr. Polak made three speeches the same day on social reform, on indentured labour, and on Home Rule. Speaking on social reform, he said if Englishmen at home and Indians here had studied their social problems and remedied the defects, the relations between the two races would not have been so strained as in South Africa. He said the twin problems, namely, ignorance and poverty, were first to be encountered. Spiritual earnestness, and not intellectual jugglery, would bring about intrinsic reform. He declared that the education of Indian women was of fundamental importance. Their aid was indispensable to breed a healthy younger generation and for bringing about reforms in the sanitation of villages and towns.

Mr. Polak, while supporting the indentured labour resolution, said Indians *should press for the total and unconditional* abolition of this abominable practice. *No alternative system of labour would be* satisfactory to the conscience of the Indian *nation.*

Speaking on Home rule in the Home Rule Conference, Mr. Polak was delighted to see the subject of Home Rule regarded in a religious light. Great sacrifice was necessary to attain the goal of Home Rule. The revolution in Russia was not a matter of chance, but the result of four decades of agony, sacrifice and service.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The first sitting of the Social Conference under the Presidentship of Mr. Pribhdas Shewakram took place on Sunday morning. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Viroomal Begraj, the editor of the "Sindhi", in his speech of welcome, after expressing regret at the death of Diwan Kowramal, a pioneer of social reform in Sind, touched upon several subjects of reforms, viz. infant marriages, the pernicious purdah system, unequal marriages, widow marriages, polygamy and dancing girls of ill-fame.

The President's speech touched almost *the same points, advocated widow* marriage in cases where widows were under *thirty and they desired it, depreciated* imparting of education to girls on western lines and suggested the formation of a *social league whose business it should be* to see that the resolutions passed at such conferences were carried into effect.

Two resolutions were passed standing, *one expressing regret at the demise of Rai* Bahadur Diwan Kowramal Chandanmal *and the other expressing sincere loyalty* to the British crown and wishing a victorious termination of the war.

NAMDEO SAMAJONNATI CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

The 11th session of the Namdeo Samajonnati Conference passed off very successfully at Nasik during the Easter Holidays on the 7th, 8th and 9th April H. E. the Governor of Bombay, the Chiefs of Jat and Ichalkaranji, Shrimant Sampat rao Gaikwad of Baroda, Mr. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Nasik, and a good many other sympathisers showed their sympathy by letters, wires etc.

Mr. Kondaji Pandurang Khandake of Bombay presided. The number of the delegates and visitors was about 500. Resolutions on various subjects, such as loyalty, buying the War Loan, giving military training to the young men of the community, need of making Primary Education free and compulsory, and of permanent education fund, a Namdeo monthly journal and Namdeo boarding, were passed.

The principal feature of the session was the raising a permanent fund, about Rs. 9,000 being subscribed on the spot. Rs. 7,200 of this is to be utilised in taking "War Bonds," the interest of which is to be spent on the Education of Namdeo students. There was also held a gathering of Namdeo females and an exhibition of embroidery and tailoring-efficiency.

A Sanskrit conference under the presidency of the Maharaja of Durbhanga was held at Lahore, in which several renowned Pandits and Mohants took part, the object being to resuscitate the sacred language of the Hindus from neglect.

LONDON LETTER.

Continued from page 5

the question. Despite the comradeship your country has shewn, the offer is larger than we had expected; for even recognising the fact that you are the only portion of the Empire free of national debt, the contribution must be regarded as munificent. What pleases us over here is that the contribution has so little of the official element about it, having been suggested indeed one may say actually promoted, by the leading men of the country. The news has arrived opportunely with the details of India's Budget statement, the figures of which reveal the prosperity you are enjoying. The surplus of nearly five millions sterling with the highly satisfactory estimates for next year, has created an excellent impression.

BRITISH DYES.

That British industry apart from war work has been asleep during the war is far from being the the case, and we have just had a very pertinent example of the dissipation of one of the chief German bogeys that existed when war broke out. Some of your readers may remember the attention I gave to the subject of aniline dyes, over which we were practically in the hands of our Teutonic rivals. At previous meetings of the Bradord Dyers' Association Mr. Milton S. Sharp, the chairman, drew attention to the subject and at the gathering of shareholders just held he has been able to give an excellent account of the progress made in this direction. He paid special attention to the importance of aniline dyes in connection with high explosives; pointing out that the complete establishment of the aniline dye business is essential to our national safety. Excellent progress has been made as is proved by the increase of over thirty-one per cent. in our exports of dyed textiles for 1916 as compared with the previous year. Indeed, the export figures for last year were a record. Here is more than a complete answer to the German contention that without their dyes many of our important industries would collapse. Mr. Sharp pointed out the importance of obtaining an adequate supply of benzole at remunerative prices. It is one of the most important raw materials from which dyes and high explosives are made and special stress was laid on the *fact that Government control must not be* relaxed until the interests of the dye industry are adequately safeguarded. Properly organised scientific treatment of our *coal should save the country one hundred* millions sterling annually and secure a *smokeless England. Now that our rulers* include so many men of practical business experience and that the War has given it a strong hold on the wheel of state, economy and organisation should be the watchword. Here is an example of protection for our industries in the best sense of the word.

LANCASHIRE AGITATION.

I don't think that Bombay generally and mill-owners in particular need be unduly alarmed at reports of agitation in Lancashire over your increase of duty on cotton goods from 3½ to 7½ per cent. It is true that the *Economist*, a weekly journal with a deservedly high reputation, says that "the consequences to the cotton industry of Great Britain cannot be over-estimated." But those who conduct the *Economist*, like many other able Englishmen, are prejudiced in favour of the old free-trade principals of the Manchester School of the times of Cobden. The agitation in Lancashire is largely fictitious and fostiered by the Free-traders, who having been beaten at the last general election, are pulling strings with a view to better luck next time the country goes to the polls. Neither inside nor outside the Indian Empire has Lancashire any serious rival in the industry, despite the fact that your country absorbs over forty per cent. of our exports of cotton piece goods and that the value shipped last year amounted to twenty-five millions sterling. In past letters I have more than once pointed to the fact that the demand for these exports are growing by leaps and bounds and that whatever action India takes Lancashire will have her hands full to meet increasing requirements all over the world. In England the history of this question is little known outside circles immediately concerned; but presumably citizens of Bombay are better posted, so recapitulation is scarcely necessary in this letter. But I may note that no less a journal than "The Times" expresses the opinion that politically, economically and above all, morally, the Indian cotton excise is indefensible. The imposition of the excise was a political move to secure *the Lancashire vote, which owing to its* great influence over party elections in England, has ever been a consideration of party wirepullers. But we have travelled far in our knowledge of business matters since those days and throughout Great Britain people have learned much of what Lancashire has meant by Free Trade. We have at least enough sense of logic to question the morality of the sacred name of Free Trade having been used to impose protection pure and simple against the mill-owners of India.

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMPS.

VISIT OF SWISS RED CROSS DELEGATES TO BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 9.

The Swiss Red Cross delegates, M. F. *Thormever and M. E. Schoch, who are* visiting prisoners of war camps throughout *belligerent countries, arrived here on tour.* They were met by Lieutenant Vallance, *Station Staff Officer, and were motored* round places of interest. The delegates *are accompanied by Lieutenant Patrick,* I.A., of the India Office. M. Thormeyer speaks highly of the treatment to prisoners by the British in the various camps they visited.

CIVILIANS HOME FROM BERLIN.

GERMANS LONGING FOR AN EARLY PEACE.

Forty-four released civilians from Germany, including a few Belgian refugees, arrived in London on March 1st. The men came from Ruhleben, and the women chiefly from Holzminden. Among the British women who arrived there was intense disappointment at the fact that their husbands, who they understood were to be released early in February, had not yet reached this country.

A British woman from Silesia told a "Daily News" correspondent that the people of Germany were desperate in their desire that the war should end quickly. The poor, badly in need of food and clothes, were in a deplorable state. Except for little children, milk was unpurchasable, and the poor lived on root vegetables, chief among which was a variety like the *British mangold-wurzel.* "Just imagine," she remarked, "living on this from day to day, with no kind of fat, and a meat ration of ¼lb. a week." It was possible she added, to purchase butter in some country districts at 4s. a lb, but in the towns the price was 12s. a lb. Geese were £2 10s. each and upwards.

A cheerful-looking jockey, who was attached to some stables at Mons on the outbreak of war, paid a high tribute to the way in which the food parcels from England were now distributed.

"What a change has come over the Teuton soldier!" remarked the jockey. "There was a time when he almost killed you if you looked at him, and when he would knock a pipe or cigarette from your mouth as you passed him. Not so now; times and manners have changed.

"One of them said to me recently, 'I hope they won't send me West again, for it's hell there.' The Germans are confident that the war cannot last beyond this summer, and they base this opinion on financial and domestic grounds. It certainly would not last a month if they followed the example of one German officer, who in shaking hands with some of the prisoners before he left, said, 'I bet you I am in England before long.' Sure enough there came a postcard later stating that he was a prisoner in England."

In spite of the monotony of life in Ruhleben, concluded the jockey, everybody there was wonderfully buoyant and hopeful.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE OFFICIAL.

SENTENCE ON A RUSSIAN EXPORTER.

Before Mr. Justice Low, at the Central Criminal Court on March 1st, Icko Goldstein, 28, exporter, on bail, pleaded "Not guilty" to an indictment charging him, under the Prevention of Corruption Act, with giving to an agent of the Russian Government Committee £25 as an inducement to show favour to him in relation to the affairs of the Committee.

Mr. Wild, K. C., and Mr. L. S. Green defended.

Mr. Travers Humphreys, who, with Mr. H. D. Roome and Mr. Kendal Grimston, appeared for the prosecution, said the defendant, a Russian subject, traded as the Anglo-Russian General Agency in the City. Mr. Webb was the assistant secretary of the metal department of the Russian Government Committee, which was a branch of the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement. Last September the defendant's firm applied to the Committee for permission to export to the United Cable Works (Limited), of Petrograd, for Russian Government war contracts, 27 tons of tinned steel wire, the price to be charged to the Russian consignee being £7,739.

The Committee sent a letter to the *defendant stating that they could not* support the application, as the price *shown was excessive. It was alleged that* the defendant, at a subsequent interview *with Mr. Webb, put something on the* table in front of him, and said:—"I know *you have a certain amount of influence.* If you say a thing is all right it will be all right." The defendant then pointed to what he had put on the table, and *which Mr. Webb then saw were five £5* notes. Mr. Webb put the notes in his pocket, and at once reported the matter to the authorities.

Mr. Justice Low said that there was no reflection whatever upon Mr. Webb.

Bank clerks were called to speak to the notes having come from the defendant's *banking account, which was not dis.* puted.

Evidence was given by a young clerk in one of the departments of the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement that the defendant offered him £25 in respect to an application to export goods to Russia, *via Sweden, the Archangel route* being closed by ice. The witness immediately reported the matter to the authorities.

Mr. Wild, K.C., for the defence, urged that the defendant had had no corrupt intention whatever. He merely wanted a re-hearing of the applications by the Government departments.

The jury found the defendant Guilty.

Mr. Wild, K.C., said that the defendant was desirous of returning to Russia to join the Army, and he asked the learned Judge to allow him to go back as soon as possible.

Mr. Justice Low said it was very important that foreigners should be taught that they could not come to this country and, by bribes, influence persons in official or unofficial positions. He sentenced the defendant to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and said he would recommend him for expulsion. He should also make an order for the defendant to pay the costs to the extent of £50.—"The Times."

THE CHAPLAIN'S STORY.

THE SOLDIERS' TEMPERAMENT, SWEAR WORDS, AND RELIGION.

The followig special article appeared in the "Westminster Gazette":—

An English padre who can look his part sufficiently well for a French soldier to beg his blessing and go down on his knees before him in Havre starts with a manifest advantage. Baptist minister though he is, the Rev. D. J. Hiley, of Chatsworth-road, answered to the call, and there amidst the traffic of a busy seaport gave his blessing to the man. Mr. Hiley might be an Irish priest by the look of him, with his big stalwart frame in khaki. He has the note of authority with men, and they accept his straight talks, realising that he is not the professional man. He does not mess with the officers, but lives in the Y.M.C.A. hut, and knows his men through and through.

"They will listen," says Mr. Hiley, "but I do not think there are evidences of the growth of a spirit of religion amongst the troops. There is a hush at the services before the men go up to the firing line, and they then seem to have some use for God. But if they get out of the tren all right they frequently forget all about their impressions. They want God as a protector, but when the danger is past they have no further need for Him. To be with the men day by day is to realise the extent to which the habit of swearing is adopted. The soldier was always noted for his lurid language, but I imagine that the swearing habit has largely increased, owing to the aggregations of men living together without the refining influence of women. Large numbers of men cannot say a dozen sentences without swear words. Probably they don't mean all the damnations they express, and use them because others do. I went down to see a big Rugby football match amongst the men in France, and there were several Internationals playing. At one part of the game a man had his shirt literally torn off his back, and he let forth some passages that made the sparks fly. The captain blew the whistle and called the man to him and gave him a regular dressing-down, closing with this sentence, 'If you b—— well use such language again, you will be kicked off the field!' "

Mr. Hiley considers that clergy and ministers have to a large extent allowed the democracy to get right away from their influence. The men are thinking quite another language and set of thoughts from the man in the pulpit. A great chasm separates them, and they are each going off in opposite directions. His own experience taught him that the soldiers required men who understood them, who were in downright earnest, and made religion a part of their everyday life.

"One evening I had been arranging a concert in the Y.M.C.A. tent," continued Mr. Hiley, "and found considerable difficulty in getting the men to contribute to the programme, so I said 'Well, lads, we shall have to close.' A man named Smith, who had been drinking, came up to me, and in an easy, familiar way remarked: 'I'm you man, padre; I can sing, recite, or pray.' 'You're my man, Smith, I replied; 'why didn't you come before?' 'I've been over to the canteen,' he replied. He recited with great spirit a piece appreciated by the men, and brought down the applause of the house. I then told the men we would conclude in the usual way with a hymn and prayer. 'Shall I pray?' Smith asked. I did not know what to say and put him off, but I thought to myself, 'He is a prodigal, and so am I, and what is the difference?' When the men in the hut saw that Smith was going to pray there was a tenseness that could be felt. 'Oh, Almighty God, Thou knowest we are a rotten lot,' he commenced, and then, after a halting sentence or two, he thought of his mother and the prayer she had taught him. 'That's all,' he added instead of the usual Amen.

"At the close he was entirely sobered. With a face as white as a sheet he came to me and said: 'Padre, you had me! But I'm going to cut the dring froom to-night!' I heard afterwards that when he got to his tent he asked the other men if they heard him pray, and they replied 'Yes.' 'I'm oing to cut the drink,' he added. Eventually they all made a compact to do the same, on the understanding that the man who broke it should *c'ean the rifles of the whole of the com*pany."

One of the duties of the chaplain is to see the men when they come down wounded *from the line to cheer them up* and correct some false impressions that almost *instinctively cling to the mind of a* wounded man. "He often thinks that he is the only man saved out of his company," said Mr. Hiley, "and will tell those about him that all the others were wiped out. If those who are going up for the first time hear such talk they are not particularly heartened. We chat with the wounded and try to clear away false impressions, knowing that it is easy to infect a big body of men in a short time by *such talk. All the time we are trying to* keep up the moral of the men."

PUNJAB JOINT CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 9.

Under the presidency of Rai Bahadur Diwan Bishen Das Chief Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, the Punjab joint conference was held at which resolutions affirming loyalty to the throne, praying for victory to allied arms, and exhorting the Jams to subscribe liberally to the War Loan and commending the example of their Jam brother Seth Hukem Chand of Indore who contributed one crore and advocating the establishment of Jam Literature Society and other miscellaneous matters were passed.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

DECISION OF FOUNDATION COMMITTEE.

SCHEME ON HINDU UNIVERSITY LINES ACCEPTED.

HISTORIC GATHERING OF LEADERS AT ALIGARH.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, April 9.

An important and historic meeting held yesterday under the presidency of Prince Hamidulla Khan of Bhopal passed the following resolution:—

"That this meeting of the Moslem University Foundation Committee hereby resolves with reference to the letter of the Government of India, Education Department dated Delhi 17th February 1917, D.O. No. 66, that the Committee is prepared to accept the best University on the lines of the Hindu University. It further authorises the Regulation Committee appointed at its Lucknow meeting, with the President and Honorary Secretary of the Moslem University Association as its ex-officio members to take necessary steps in consultation with the Hon. the Education Member for the introduction of the Moslem University Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council.

The resolution, proposed by Dr. Ansari, seconded by Mr. Mazharul Haque and supported by Mr. Wazir Hassan, among others, was carried by 102 votes against 53. An amendment urging the postponement of the decision until the end of the war was rejected, although fairly well supported, specially in a strong speech by Mr. Khwaja.

General satisfaction is felt with the decision, as indefinite delay in the settlement was considered increasingly injurious to the interests of the community. A minority still inclines towards the total rejection of the Moslem scheme on the lines of the Hindu *University. Representatives attended from* all parts, including the Raja of Mahmoda*bad, Dr. Biinori and Hakim Ajmalkhan.* Prince Hamidulla was warmly congratulat*ed on the successful presidentship of the* difficult meeting. Mrs. Naidu also attended and spoke.

CANVASSING FOR GOOD BILLETS.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S STERN REBUKE TO OFFICERS.

The following has been communitated to us:—

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has heard with displeasure that the practice *of corresponding direct, both privately and* demi-officially, with officers at Army Headquarters, by officers who desire to make representations to higher authority or to *further their own interests, is becoming* increasingly prevalent. Personal canvassing by officers is a direct violation of discipline, is most unsolier-like and should not be resorted to.

HALAKITE.

INQUIRY ON SIR T. COOK'S NEW EXPLOSIVE.

The Army Council inquiry into the raid on Sir Theodore Cook's editorial room at *the "Field" office and the War Office refu*sal to license the White Powder Syndicate *to trade in explosives held a preliminary* sitting on March 1st at the Law Courts, *says the "Daily News."*

Mr. Justice Shearman (the chairman) is *being assisted by Prof. W. J. Pope,* professor of chemistry, Cambridge University.

Mr. Herbert Nield, M.P., for Mr. Kenney White, solicitor to the syndicate, *said that until important documents which* had been seized were returned it would be *impossible to prepare to meet the case* which might be put up by the War Office. A suggestion had been made in Parliament by the Under Secretary for War as to charges which might be brought against one or all the persons concerned in the manufacture of this explosive. Those charges should be formulated at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Crane said Mr. J. C. Blanche, inventor of Halakite (the explosive in question) was an American. He came over on his American passport, and now he urgently required all the papers taken from his premises; also permission to return to *France, where he had an office.*

REFUSAL OF SEIZED PAPERS.

Mr. A. H. Dennis (for the Treasury) said it was not proposed to hand over the *original documents, but copies could be* taken.

Lieutenant Somerset explained that he had been preparing "these cases" for the *Public Prosecutor for the last 14 months,* and during that time five people had gone to prison without any preliminary inquiry. The documents in question had been sub*mitted to counsel. They were essential in* the event of subsequent proceedings.

It was arranged that there should be a further sitting in camera on Monday in *connection with the documents. A date* for the inquiry to be resumed would then *be fixed.*

Mr. Justice Shearman said he gathered *from what had been said in Parliament* that it was desired to have the inquiry in public so far as was consistent in the *national interests.*

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THE COMING STRUGGLE.

THE VITAL FRONT.

GERMAN MORAL WRECKED.

General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., contributes the following article to the "Pall Mall Gazette":"

There have been moments in this war when opinion was divided into two camps—the camp of the pessimists and the camp of the optimists. The people who ranged themselves in the latter camp were undoubtedly much more numerous and more virile than those who saw, with tear-dimmed eyes, the downfall of the British Empire. Still, the pessimists could point to many depressing circumstances connected with the conduct of the campaign, notably here in England, over which rested, not only the pall of war, but the pall of political distrust and unrest. The optimists often had their work cut out to make themselves heard, so loud was the wail of discontent which issued from among the pessimists. Nevertheless, in the face of all kinds of melancholy and disagreeable disclosures, the optimists held to their convictions, and to-day they have every reason to congratulate themselves for their unassailable fortitude.

GERMAN MORAL IMPAIRED.

It is my confident belief that the Germans have had their moral badly knocked on the Western front. An officer, who is not unknown, but whom I will leave nameless, has told me laughingly that after a scrap one has only to beckon to make many of the Germans in the neighbourhood come scampering across to us with their hands in the air. No doubt, there are hard fighters left among them, but on the whole there is no comparison at all between the Germans of 1914 and the men who are our principal enemies in the field to-day.

We hold a great margin of ascendency over them in the air, in heavy artillery, and in the men's moral. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that we have already beaten them in these respects. Barring an ill turn in the fortunes of war—in other words, bad luck—I am myself convinced that when the time arrives, provided our men have heaps of ammunition and a superiority of big guns and air machines, we shall complete our superiority over the Germans and bend them to our will. And all those things which Sir Douglas Haig is reported to have told the French correspondents will be successfully carried out. The men are thoroughly equal to the great task a'ead, and they are well aware of it themselves: but they must have the ammunition supply maintained on the highest possible level.

While I do not for one instant believe that we shall escape heavy losses, these will, nevertheless, be smaller in proportion than in previous attacks, because the troops have now been properly trained. I am quite certain that the vital front is in France, and always has been. The German conquest of Rumania, which had an overwhelming influence on the pessimists in England, brought Falkenhayn a great deal more glory than the enterprise deserved. In reality, the taking of Bucharest was not of such great military importance as the fall of Belgrade—something we managed to survive, in spite of the Austrian uproar of triumph. Falkenhayn accomplished certain spectacular effects admittedly in his successful descent on Rumania.

To-day all our attention may justifiably be concentrated on France. It must not be suggested that we dismiss the theatres of war wherein our operations have been less inspiring because they are less inspiring. Quite the contrary. Our essential enemy is Germany. His essential front is in France. No matter how hard we may hammer Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey, nothing decisive will happen until we smash Germany: until we drive the Germans home.

FROM THE SEA TO BASLE.

The great attack which will decide the war in our favour will probably extend from the sea to Basle. In the meantime, we may expect a continuation of the small sectional advances, which are chiefly useful in their demoralising influence on the German psychology and in gaining information. Just as the German moral steadily declines, so the moral of our own troops increases. The British soldiers in France are largely the product of a splendid course of training behind the lines. An extraordinary work has been carried out in the rear of the trenches.

While Russia is too far away to hold the popular imagination when great events are at hand near home, I have every reason to believe that the Russian troops are superior in gallantry and endurance to the Germans. Russia is deficient in aeroplanes and big guns, and, coupled with the all-important questions of transport and distances, not yet perfectly overcome, one must expect anything approximating a decision in the East to be slow in coming—much slower than in France. On the Italian front the country is difficult, in addition to being a long way from Germany.

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WOEMN AS LAWYERS.

LORDS AND SOLICITORS BILL.

FAVOURABLE RECEPTION.

When Lord Buckmaster rose in the Lords on February 27 to move the second reading of his bill to enable women to practise as solicitors, it was with the air of a Crusader, as Lord Sumner afterwards drily suggested, setting a lance in rest against a citadel of heathendom. Apparently all that was wanted was a blast of the ex-Lord Chancellor's oratorial trumpet, writes the Parliamentary correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." Happily that also was forthcoming, and at the sound the walls of prejudice crumbled magically into dust.

All the same, one must not belittle the achievement simply because of its unexpected ease. If Lord Buckmaster pleaded his cause with dignified eloquence, and not without a touch of passion, there was nothing in the demeanour of his audience to indicate that those qualities might be superfluous. On the contrary, the external appearances were unpromising.

For one thing there was a great gathering of judicial and legal luminaries, wearing an expression of a strongly disinheriting cast. Except for one sympathiser, whose solitary cheer kept reverberating through the House like a recurrent amen, the orator's speech was heard in ominous silence. Up to this point, indeed, nothing could have looked more quixotic than his chivalrous enterprise.

Probably the general body of peers were waiting for expert guidance. When it came it was divided—the Lord Chancellor and Lord Halsbury on one side and Lord Sumner and Lord Loreburn on the other,—but divided in so lop-sided a fashion that all the argument seemed to be on one side, and on that side it was that peers eventually came down.

AN INAPPROPRIATE PROFESSION.

Some of Lord Buckmaster's instances and illustrations might perhaps have been more appropriately addressed to the Law Society. To an assemblage largely composed of members of the higher branch of the profession he had nothing novel to communicate either in his reminder that a woman once sat on the woolsack—"Not after she became the mother of Edward I," was Lord Halsbury's grim comment,—or in his confession of helplessness to facilitate the admission of women as barristers-at-law. Not that any statutory obstacle could be said to exist in the latter case, the sole hindrance, as the ex-Lord Chancellor remarked, being that set up by the governing bodies of the Inns of Court.

As to ultimate consequences of removing the statutory disqualification of women undoubtedly existing in the case of the other branch of the law, Lord Buckmaster dwelt upon them with a satisfaction that might almost have been intended to be provocative. Sooner or later, so he confidently predicted, all boards bearing the inscription "Female trespassers will be prosecuted" would have to come down. "For myself"—this with a dramatic wave of the hand towards the place where suitors in the Lords are heard—"I look forward with pleasurable anticipation to the day when women will stand at the bar of your lordships' House and plead their clients' case before the highest tribunal in the land."

While Ministers, as the Lord Chancellor explained, had no intention of making a party question of the bill, Lord Finlay in his individual capacity criticised the proposal as a step in the wrong direction, and although confessedly a little afraid that he might be considered old-fashioned, ventured to lay down the not unfamiliar doctrine that woman's true vocation was that of motherhood, combined with a close attention to her family duties. "A profession peculiarly inappropriate for women," was Lord Halsbury's gruff verdict, presumably based, as Lord Sumner hinted in his cool, humorous, yet elaborately judicial manner, on a belief that some suits were like some plays—things that no nice girl would take her mother to see.

NO NEED FOR KNIGHT-ERRANTRY.

Not content with bantering Lord Halsbury, the impartial Lord Sumner next rallied Lord Buckmaster on his crusading temperament. What was the need? as he asked in an adroitly conceived design to liberate the question from all controversial associations. Why approach such a plain subject in the spirit of a self-conscious knight-errant? Surely it was a simple enough matter. "All we have to do is to put to ourselves the question whether an educated woman is unfit to prepare a will, a marriage settlement, or an affidavit." If no such unfitness could be alleged, Lord Sumner was unable to understand on what ground the claim of women to be allowed to exercise their abilities in such matters was to be refused.

Both Lord Loreburn and Lord Selborne pressed the argument home by reminding opponents of the proposal that nobody would be compelled to employ a woman solicitor if a solicitor of the other sex were preferred, Speaking as an opponent of women's suffrage, Lord Loreburn frankly declared that he had heard nothing to persuade him that women should be hindered from pursuing a professional career in the same way as men. For the profession of a solicitor, he added, the qualities most required were integrity and intelligence, and in regard to those essentials women were quite equal to men.

When the motion for the second reading was put to the House no dissent was expressed, and the bill then went through its principal stage, accompanied by good-humoured applause.

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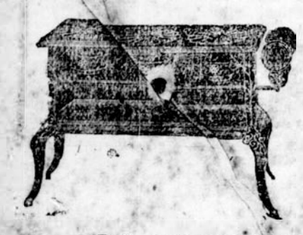

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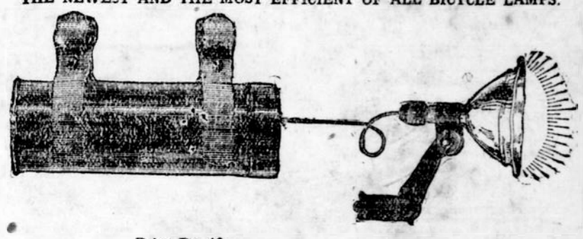

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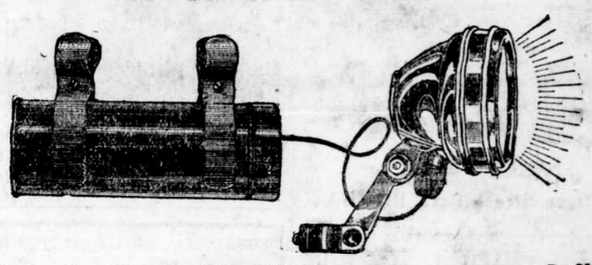

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